PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,187.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
24th Aug.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6398
31st „	* CALEDONIA	7536		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th „	EGYPT	7912		
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th „	ARABIA	7903		
19th „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th „	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512		
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.
Passengers for Brindisi translip to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 26TH JULY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAB and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurances [illegible] covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,363	Guionnet	3rd Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Boat	440	704	352	528	132	495
Port Said	467	748	374	561	392	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	577	935	495	771	429	649
Liverpool	606	960	517	792	462	7.4
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	660	1155 *1045	577	847	495	825 *742
Karachi	44	„	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Trafford Hall	...	Aug 6	Aug 16	Aug 28	Sept 22
	C. of Manchester	...	Aug 19	Aug 29	Sept 10	Oct 5

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Denbigh Hall	..	July 11	Aug 20	..	Sept 19
Stanley Hall	...	Aug 22	Sept 18	...	Oct 18
City of Lucknow	...	Sept 11	Sept 21	...	Oct 27

For Passage and further Particular apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 29th Aug.	8 a. m. (direct).
LHASA	2,171	Frid. 30th Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera (mil Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

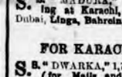
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
22nd August, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL. THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SILESIA	6159	G. Berguglian	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KORRBER	5301	A. Forstel	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4223	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Bedessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	6140	F. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	9939	A. de Petris	25th Dec

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.
Passengers to VENICE translip at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

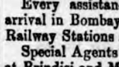
Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	F. Oragiletto	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Samoon House, 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LIGURIA	8,000	...	15th Sept. 1907.
BALDUINO	4,380	D. Costa	15th Oct. „
RUBATTINO	4,380	G. Tanca	13th Nov. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 820; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000	C. Gravone	17th Sept. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Oct. „
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Gravone	17th Nov. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 270.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 80, HORNBY ROAD.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
*SOMALI	2655	Timm	29th Aug 1907.
SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	4th Sept „
*KAISER	2721	Von-Holdt	12th Sept „
†REICHSTAG	2 85	Hale	26th Sept „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also Cargo and Passengers for Cape Ports.
† Reichstag will call at Seychelles.
For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1907.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
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All Wine Merchants.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Sud, Hunting Cloth, Khaker Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Genuine Hose, Socks, Gurneys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
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Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

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THE 6 CYLINDER NAPIER,
LONDON MADE.
continues to beat
4 cylinder cars
on both SPEED and EFFICIENCY
in open competition.

SOUTH HARTING
Hill Climb, July 16th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER HARVEST,
beating the following
4 cylinder cars:
3 Daimlers, 3 Berliets, De Dietrich, 2 Iris, 2 Thornycrofts, Germain, 2 Deasys, Maudslay, etc.; and the following 6 cylinder cars: Minerva, 2 Iris, Thames.

SHELSLEY WALSH
Hill Climb, July 13th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
in Club Hill Climb,
beating the following
4 cylinder cars:
2 Mercedes, 5 Daimlers, 2 Siddeleys, 2 Lanchesters, 5 Ariels, 2 Deasys, Martini, 2 Minervas, Thornycroft, etc.

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SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.
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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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PATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
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ESTABLISHED IN 1840. ORDER THROUGH MERCHANT

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
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Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.....„ 11,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND.....„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....„ 2,500,000

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San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Pengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
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BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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Manager
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melan, Deli (Sumatra).	Poochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwuk Lompor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Banking—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C.S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.	
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.	
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.	
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI	
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE	
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.	
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.	
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.	
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up.....Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE, 42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£600,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,00C
DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

IT has been REPORTED that about 11 A.M. on the 20th Instant, Mr. TULSIDAS TRIBHUVANDAS WAGHJI, grandson of SIR HARKISONDAS NAROTTAMDAS, Kt., while cycling along Charni Road from the Girgaon Tram Terminus, towards Queen's Road, was run down immediately opposite to Messrs. Stephens and Sons' Stables by a carriage and pair going in the same direction. Mr. Tulsidas was struck on the back of the head by the carriage-pole and the wheels of the carriage passed over his body. He was picked up in a semi-dazed condition. The occupants of the carriage were a European lady and gentleman, but their names are not known. The gentleman who was seated in the carriage when the accident occurred is requested to communicate with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY, HEAD POLICE OFFICE.
22ND AUGUST, 1907.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 321 of 1907.

In the matter of the Petition of CASAMJI ABDUL RAHIM, Bhora, trading as Printing Paper merchants, under the name of BHANJI KURIM ABDUL RAHIM and BROTHERS; and Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY the Eighteenth day of September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven by the Insolvent abovenamed for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by him in this Honourable Court on the first day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seven, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, and all other proceedings had thereon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said Insolvents said application must appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY the said Eighteenth day of September at half past eleven o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel to oppose the same.

Dated this Twenty-first day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seven.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

COURT HOUSE, CLERK OF THE COURT'S OFFICE,
Fort, Bombay, this 22nd day of August, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS, will subject to the usual conditions, run from Victoria Terminus to Poona and back on SATURDAY the 24th August, 1907, at the usual Timings, namely:—

2nd class Special, departure at 11-25.
1st class Special, departure at 12-0.

In case the passengers offering are insufficient to warrant both trains being run, only one train will run at 12-0 hours.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. *General Traffic Manager.*

BOMBAY, 23RD AUGUST, 1907.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN TOBACCO REGIE.

THE Agents of the above Company REQUIRE the SERVICES of a Travelling representative to establish Sub-agencies and Depots throughout India. Only persons having previous Indian experience of the Tobacco and Cigarette Trade need apply.

Applications should be sent along with copies of testimonials addressed to the Company at 15-17 Tamarind Lane, Bombay, stating terms required. Liberal terms will be allowed to competent man.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of MULCHAND DWARKADAS, of Bombay, Pushkerna Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, Priest, widower, residing at Ukalda Street, outside the Fort, Deceased.

HARIDAS MULCHAND, of Bombay, Pushkerna Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Ch ks Street, one of the sons of the deceased and Sole Executor named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Louis P. RUSSELL, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seven and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 14th day of August, 1907.

MESSRS. JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA, Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BAI BACHUBAI alias HIRABAI, wife of MULJI DEVJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Bhatia Inhabitant, residing at Cavel, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, deceased.

MULJI DEVJI, of Bombay, Hindu, Bhatia Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Cavel, Kalbadevi Road, House No. 223, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 14th day of August, 1907.

MESSRS. CHITINS AND MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of HIRA MORAR, alias HIRJI MORARJI of Bombay, Khatri Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Memon Wada, outside the Fort, deceased.

WALJI HIRA of Bombay, Khatri Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Memon Wada, son and sole EXECUTOR named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Thirteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seven and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 14th day of Aug. 1907.

Messrs. JEHANGIR GULABBHAI AND BILLIMORIA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
18, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, new Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE WORLD'S LITERARY MASTERPIECES.

14 ANNAS PER VOLUME.

Aristotle's Ethics
Athenian Oracle, The
Augustine, St., Confessions of
Bacon's Essays
Balzac's Shorter Stories
Baumbach's Tales from Wonderland
Bronte's Jane Eyre
Brown's Religio Medici
Burns's Letters
Byron's Letters
Carleton, Tales from
Carlyle's German Essays
Carlyle's Sartor Resartus
Chesterfield's Letters
Coleridge, Prose of
Cunningham's Great Painters
Darwin's Coral Reefs
Davis, Thomas, Prose Writings of
Defoe's Captain Singleton
De Musset's Comedies
Descarte's Discourse on Method, etc.
De Quincey's Confessions
De Quincey's Essays
Dickens's Master Humphrey's Clock
Early Reviews of Great Writers
Elizabethan England
Ellis's New Spirit
Emerson, Select Writings of
English Fairy and Folk Tales
English Prose (Maundeville to Thackeray)
Epictetus, Teaching of
Ferris's Great Musical Composers
Froissart, Passages from
Froude's Nemesis of Faith
Goethe's Maxims, &c.
Gogol's Inspector General
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield
Goss's Northern Studies
Hazlitt, William, Essays of
Heine in Art and Letters
Heine, Heinrich, Prose Writings of
Heine's, Italian Travel Sketches
Helps's Essays and Aphorisms
Herbert's, Lord, Autobiography
Holme's Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table
Holme's Poet at the Breakfast-Table
Holme's Professor at the Breakfast-Table
Hume's Political Essays
Hunt, Leigh, Essays by
Ibsen's Pillars of Society
Irish Fairy and Folk Tales
Jerrold, Douglas, Papers
Johnson's, Dr., Essays
Lamb's Essays of Elia
Lamb's Plays and Dramatic Essays
Landor's Imaginary Conversations
Leopardi's Thoughts and Dialogues
Lessing's Laocoon, and other Writings
Lessing's Nathan the Wise

CALCUTTA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE above TOURNAMENT for the CALCUTTA CUP will COMMENCE on the 14th SEPTEMBER.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, September 7th, at noon.

Entrance fee Rs. 10. For further particulars apply to—

T. C. MANDERS,
Hony. Secretary, CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB,
20, Strand Road, Calcutta.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1907, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL, for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1908.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the STOREKEEPER, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, on TUESDAY, the 24th September 1907, at noon.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 8TH AUGUST, 1907.

FAMOUS UNANI HAKIM,

RHEDOY NATH MAITRA.

372, Upper Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, Calcutta.

PERSONS SUFFERING FROM LEPROSY, Asthma, Consumption, Diabetes, Piles, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Spleen, Mercurial, all the incurable diseases which have been given up by doctors and kavirajes as hopeless, can be radically and rapidly cured by me within forty days. Certificates of medical cures are constantly received from those who have been successfully treated by me.

Medicines can be sent to the Mofussil on report of the particulars of diseases. Visiting hours 7 to 9 A.M., and 2 P. M.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Cnowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road. Bombay.

POONA SEASON

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from

SHEIKH ABDULLA MAHOMED,
Newspaper Agent,
MAIN STREET, POONA.

Annual Subscription Rs. 30, inclusive of Delivery Charges.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS THE
BANDMANN COMEDY Co.
22 LONDON ARTISTES 22.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT !!!
TUESDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

RAFFLES.

WED., 28th Aug.—A Message from Mars.
THURS., 29th „ —The Idler.
FRID., 30th „ —The Admirable Crighton.
SATUR., 31st „ —The Silver King.
MOND., 2nd Sept.—The Liars.
TUES., 3rd „ —Lady Windermere's Fan.
WEDN., 4th „ —The Sign of the Cross.
THURS., 5th „ —The Intervener.
FRID., 6th „ —Charley's Aunt.
SATUR., 7th „ —Are You a Mason.
MOND., 9th „ —East Lynn.
TUES., 10th „ —The Professor's Love Story.
WEDN., 11th „ —His House in Order.
THURS., 12th „ —The Private Secretary.
FRID., 13th „ —Sherlock Holmes.
SATUR., 14th „ —The Three Musketeers.
MOND., 16th „ —Lord and Lady Algy.

Time and prices as usual.
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

TOWN HALL.
MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE.
PRESENTS
THE SCARLET MYSTERIES
FROM LONDON,
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
SATURDAY, August 31st.
MONDAY, September 2nd.
TUESDAY, September 3rd.
Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW,
WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 15TH OCTOBER.
FOR PROSPECTUS APPLY TO THE SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horisontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

WORTH YOUR ATTENTION.

THE SIMPLEX in theory and practice, complete course of Shorthand, with Free Instructions throughout. Rs. 5-4. Perfection guaranteed.

COL. T. S. WEIR, I.M.S., commenced 2-5-07; under date 27-6-07:—"I have mastered Simplex; the characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

KHAZAN SINGH, (C. and M. Gazette):—"I have completed the Simplex in three months, and can write 75 words a minute."

D. R. GOVINDRAM (Amritsar):—"I find the Simplex good and satisfactory."

Simplex saves you time, worry and money. Can be self-mastered. Give it a trial.

Write sharp to the PRINCIPAL,
THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE,
BARODA.

PLEASE NOTE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col Peters, M.D., I.M.S., and other high personages

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

"APENTA"
NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S
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HOSSFELD'S SERIES OF EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Paper Covers, Rs. 1-8 each, including Key. The books are recommended to students and others desirous of acquiring a Modern Language by a simple and easy method.

FRENCH	FOR THE MILLION.
ITALIAN	FOR THE MILLION.
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PORTUGUESE	FOR THE MILLION.

THE R. C. POCKET BETTING BOOK.
Leather 3½ × 2½ — Re. 1 — With Pencil.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOK-SELLERS, etc.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, cup-boards, easy chairs, tables, chairs, almyrahs, bedsteads, wall brackets, clothes-press, sideboard, chest-of-drawers, wooden bedsteads.

1 Exhibition model kinestoscope with jet saturator, screens, films, retorts, patroleum, banging lamps.

At 3-0 p.m.

Under instructions from the Administor-General the effects of the late Mowjee Raja, such as sewing machines, table lamps, iron implements, side handles, slipper leg-guards, hose, pipes, box, &c.

As also the effects of the late Vithabai, woman, consisting of gold bangles, head and nose ornaments, ear-rings set with pearls, silver ornaments, string of pearls, pieces of household furniture, copper and German silver and brass vessels, lamps, shawls, silk and cotton clothes, blanket, pillows, mattresses and other sundries.

On account of the concerned—
EW.298—158—1 case brass tubes damaged by rain water.

At 3-30 p. m.

A few gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred glass fronted brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 23RD AUGUST, 1907

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature office-brougham, in very good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigbram, in good order.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Maldon House," Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design made to order by "Roberts, Wimbridge," and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table and chairs, large sideboard with mirror backs and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suites of sofas, chairs, lined silk plush, large size cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, sounds cupboard, marble top dressing and washband tables, rich pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and English carpets, one premier helical twisted frame bicycle with E. D. Hub, etc., etc., the property of A. E. Pinsent, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the Brass and Iron foundry known by the name of the Vulcan Works at Forest Road, Byculla,

Under instructions from the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Robert Dyer, an insolvent, and with the consent of Mr. James Bulkey, the mortgagee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction (provided the same is not previously disposed of by private contract), at No. 100, Forest Road, Byculla, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 31st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.),

All the beneficial interest and good will of the above-named insolvent in the business of Engineers, Brass and Iron Founders, and all the plant machinery, stock in trade articles and effects in or about the manufactory situate at 100 Forest Road aforesaid and known by the name of 'The Vulcan Works." Private offers for the purchase of the above premises will be received by the Undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to Messrs. Thakurdas & Co. the attorneys for the Acting Official Assignee and to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the Goods Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Colaba:—

38 Full-pressed bales of cotton out of 203 bales, Kosi to Colaba Invoice No. 68 of 9th April 1907, damaged by fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Auction Sale of old and unserviceable stores and a large teakwood roof at the Tramway Co. Stable at Colaba and also unserviceable stores at the Byculla, opposite Victoria Gardens.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Stable at Colaba, a quantity of old and unserviceable stores consisting of old horse shoes, iron hoods, glide rail pieces, light rails, cast iron scrap leather, pieces of corrugated iron sheets, candle dust, horse hair, steel files, empty kerosine oil cases with tins, oil drums, oil casks, carrot cutting machines, wooden staircase, compound doors and Venetian and glass frames, powder casks, etc.

Also a large teakwood roof with Mangalore tiles will be sold at Colaba at 4 p. m. (S. T.) on the same day.

The stores of the Stables at Byculla will be sold at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the same day.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials of the Old Gymkhana Pavilion.

Under instructions from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Gymkhana Building, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Gymkhana, Esplanade, the old Gymkhana pavilion for removal. It is made of first class Burmah teak all throughout, best English bricks with Mangalore tales.

It will be very useful for building a nice little bungalow with large verandah all round.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 23RD AUGUST, 1907.

SHARMA'S INKS
BLUE BLACK,
COPYING, &c., &c.,
less than half the Price of foreign makes.
For Samples, &c., ADDRESS:—
SHARMA, P. & L. LABORATORY
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES—Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser & Co., Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freights Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departure of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10 Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office Meadows Street

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FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. P. Bombay Rs. 5, Moffusil Rs. 8 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1879

HAND CAMERAS of special design and construction—REFLEX, FOCAL PLANE, STEREOSCOPIC FREE WHEEL and other patterns—both for plates and films. Inspection invited.—THE PHOTO STORES CO., Ld., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Rs. 1-4 a year. Annual Subscription Rs. 2 including Postage.

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re 1 per lb, and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory disease, Re. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Best Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8283 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON, replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Heads a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post Rs. 15-15; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moon Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WANTED.—For an Attorney's Office, 2 SMART GRADUATES. Hindus preferred. Apply stating qualifications and pay expected. AGASKAR, 121, Medows Street, Fort.

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IN BUILDING overlooking Elphinstone Circle Garden:—

TOP-FLOOR.—FINE AIRY ROOM with Bath-room and Kitchen, and good convenience for servants. Rent Rs. 40 per mensem.

For further particulars apply to the owner—

DEVKARAN NANJEE,
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IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

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Being a Series of Studies of the Enigmas of PSYCHICAL RESEARCH, CRYSTAL GAZING, TELEPATHY, DREAMS, PREMONITIONS, CLAIRVOYANCE, APPARITIONS, ETC., By the Writer of HAUNTED HOMES OF BRITAIN.

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NOTES ON
INDIAN
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FOR Karachi:—
HEAD CLERK,
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Previous experience essential. Apply with testimonials to—
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY, MEDICAL DOCTOR, EUROPEAN for ship's Doctor to travel Home on s. s. "Circassia," leaving this port, 27th inst., for Liverpool and Glasgow. A free Passage is offered in return for Services. Apply:
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

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ON LONG LEASE, about 1,500 Square Yards of land for workshop purposes. Mazagon or Byculla Preferred.

Address full particulars to Box No. 1096, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
(ESTABLISHED 1886)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly—

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses &c., wanted, and of all property in the Market, which effects the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages, deposit of title deeds.

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

Save time, trouble, money, and temper, by s

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inverness, 2401 tons, Captain G Clarkson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Orsolo, 2849 tons, Captain S. Zennaro, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 2139 tons, Captain L Fraser, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Lindenhall, 2595 tons, Captain P N Scherlock, will sail to-day for London and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Company's steamer Nairung, 2802 tons, Captain J M Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 21st August, should be regarded as a 'Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Margarita.....Capt W L Kelly..... Pearl Fishery
H M S Investigator...Capt W G Bouchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...N J F Villiers ..... R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ....Capt Holloway ..... Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Minto.....Lt Comdr Harders..... R I Marine

In the stream.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 22.

Capri	2761 Beldite		P & R S N Co
Dwarka	760 Moxon		M M & Co
Gerd	780 Andresen		F P O & Co
Ipswich	813 Wallace		Shah S N Co
Lawada	2124 Lane	Calcutta	M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124 Hodgson		M M & Co
Managoa	3522 Powell		P & O Co
Nairung	2802 Thomson	Turner Morrison & Co	
Oulpenda	3420 Hill		M M & Co
Orissa	3525 Keddie		M M & Co
Querimba	4937 Smith		M M & Co
Rydal Hall	2139 Fraser		K Nixon & Co
Shahnoor	2783 Foster		Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	3564 Davison		Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2751 Davison		Shah S N Co
Wentylvale	3536 Stanton		W & A G & Co
Zema	445 Mohamed	John	F The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—August 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	4-9	F Muir & Co
B	Dinbigh Hall	3211	Dowse	L'pool	24-8	K Nixon & Co
C&R	City of Manter.	3583	Findlay	K'chi	K Nixon & Co	
D & E	Peninsular	3919	Palmer	Aden	24-8	P & O Co
F	Urgami	1666	Clark	Dunkirk	26-8	K Nixon & Co
H	Rosetree	962	Jenkins	Mauritius	24-8	B & P S N Co
K	Otabello	3327	Bradley	Holl	23-8	F Muir & Co
M	Caledonia	3529	Troupe	London	31-8	P & O Co
N	Bechuana	2658	Crome	Baltimore	24-8	R A Willis
O	Somali	1622	Tuson	Z'zar	29-8	A Strandes
P	Lindenhall	2595	Sherlock	London	27-8	W & A G & Co
Q	Kirkfield	2275	Dermody	Dunkirk	1-9	W & A G & Co

Offside H

Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co

H W P D

Indravati	512	Fakeera	K'chi	23-8	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohamad	B'nagar	24-8	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pool	27-8 W & A G & Co
3	Coamodore	2913	Bos	Hull	27-8 W & A G & Co
4	Orsolo	4423	Fenaro	Calcutta	Venice 23-8 S N Co
6	Gloamin	2348	Learmonth	K'chi	27 8 F Muir & Co
7	Persia	3779	Cragliotto	Kobe	21-8 A L S N Co
8	Silesca	3340	Bergaglian	Trieste	1-9 A L S N Co
9	Schonfels	3611	Kloppenburg	K'chi	31-8 Glade & Co
10&11	Totomi Maru	3412	Winckler	Kobe	25-8 N Y Kaisha
13	Ocrahn	3807	Hayward	Shanghai	5-9 P & O Co
14	Linga	943	Bickford	Karachi	23-8 M M & Co
16	Madura	1273	Elton	Bisreh	26-8 M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Nairung	Thomson	Calcutta, July 23

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Kasara	Chappel	Persian Gulf, &c
	Inverness	Clarkson	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their particlearances yesterday :—

Steamer Rydal Hall, Fraser, for Calcutta, &c
" Orsolo, Zennaro, for Calcutta, &c
" Lindenhall, Scherlock, for Antwerp, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kirkfield, for Dunkirk, &c
" Schonfels, for Hamburg, &c
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Nairung, for Calcutta, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
7	Herniston	Calcutta
12	Flamingo	Calcutta
14	Dragoman	Calcutta
18	Clan Gordon	Liverpool
19	Pentakota	Negapatam
19	Monbassa	London
20	Bharata	Rangoon
20	Euryalus	Melbourne

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

21	Nizam	Bombay
22	Loodiana	Calcutta
23	Scindia	Colombo
23	Nadir	Calcutta
23	Clan Chisholm	Coast
26	Nawab	Bombay
27	Wakamiya Maru	Straits
27	Clan Macnab	Coast
28	Drachenfels	Antwerp
29	Umkinl	Calcutta
29	Whenfels	Middlesbro
30	Clan Shaw	Liverpool

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—40 bales wool, N Goculdass, 27 bales wool The Bombay Company ; 111 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 175 cwts rapeseed sweepings; 825 cwts wheat sweepings, Hurry Kanjie ; 20 tons old copper, K Nixon and Co ; 25 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 20 cwts old rubber, J E Minnett; 12 bales wool, C Vallikan ; 52 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 35 bales wool, E Dosa and Co ; 20 cwts old coins K Nixon and Co ; 55 bales wool D Nagjee

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—36 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—16,515 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—80 cwts horns, E Mahomed ; 55 cases bristles Nisamudin and Co ; 3880 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR GHENT.

Hindoo s—592 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Lindenhall s—11 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 300 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji ; 265 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,500 cwts castorseed Worman and Co ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwt poppyseed Louis Druyfus and Co ; 4,017 cwts linseed,3,240 cwts poppyseed, 6,730 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—3000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 6 bales hair A J Eilabebux ; 102 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Denbigh Hall s—4000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers

FOR VARNA.

Silesia s—94 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co

FOR GALATZ.

Silesia s—98 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co

FOR SALONICA.

Silesia s—23 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co

FOR CAVALLA.

Silesia s—2 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co

FOR DADEAGATCH.

Silesia s—4 bales twist K Nixon and Co

FOR CACEDIA.

Silesia s—5 bales twist K Nixon and Co

FOR CONSTANTINOPOLE.

Silesia s—12 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co ; 95 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR SARVACA.

Silesia s—7 bales twist H M Mehta and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Persia s—74 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

FOR SHANGHAI

Persia s—193 bales twist Framjie Sons and Co
Totomi Maru s—100 bales twist, C Bhavanidas

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—24 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—30 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August* 21.] [BOMBAY, *August* 22.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	81 15/16	¼	
3 do.	Rentes ...	94 1/2		un chgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2		1/8
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	64 1/2		un chgd
Bar Silver in London	...	31 7/16	¼	
Do.	do. 2 months' bence	31 9/16	¼	
Do.	in New York ...	68 3/8	¼	
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·23 1/2		1
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·53 3/4	¼	
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4½	Since	15 Aug
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4½		un chgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5½		un chgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5½		un chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5½		un chgd
Interest	Day-to-day Loans ...	2½		un chgd
Do.	7-day Market Loans	3		un chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £ 225,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3¼d. unchanged.

Council Bills :—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000—

Rs.	15,40,000	were allotted to Calcutta.
"	14,70,000	" " to Bombay.
"	.....	" " to Madras.
Rs.	30,00,000	at 1s. 4d.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·00.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 25,30,000
Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 30,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spot	... ...	...Steady.
Futures	... ...	...Firm
East Indian	... ...	...Quiet.
Manchester	... ...	...Steady.
Total Sales	... ...	...5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		... 500
Imports	... ...	...9,000
Mid-Americans	... ...	...7·28—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		... 10 11/16—1/16

Future Delivery Prices—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·75	6·58	6·54	6·52
—01	—01	—01	—01

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·51	6·50	6·51	6·52	6·53
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	1.000
Do. do. last year	...	8,500
Exports to Great Britain	...	2,000
Do. to Continent ...	...	.....
Spot Cotton—13·35 +10		
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·05 +11		Declined early owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading and advanced later in consequence of buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans,
Futures-Month of March, 12·23 +12		

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12½ unchanged,
Futures—Month of October.—mutilated.
Do. do. December.—mutilated.
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34½ New Terms—Aug.-Sept.—London, Done—Canal,
Tone of Wheat—Strong.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 57½ Aug. September, H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 54 1/2 August-September—Hamburg—Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 1/2 Aug.-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal,
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchanged.

sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 6d.
Months of Shipment.—October-December, Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s. 9.—Value.

Beef and Mutton Tallow—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	...	36/9
" " Mutton Tallow	...	37/6
General tone of Tallow Auction	...	Dull

ARRIVALS :— "Crostafels."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Bundles Rupees	Rs. 4,400	Muscat	Madura	Mack Mackenzie & Co
5 Bundles Rupees	10,000	do	Dwarka	Comptoir National
2 Boxes Sovs ...	1,875	Aden	Persia	S & H El Bassam
Gold Coins ...	6,318			
Rupees	800			
1 Parcel Silver...	85	London	do	Comptoir National

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING,] [22ND AUGUST, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ....4½ per cent. from 15th Aug.
Bank of Bengal .....3 per cent, " 25th July.
Bank of Bombay.....3 per cent. " 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras .....4 per cent. " 9th July.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 2½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There has been no change in rates to-day. Wire is still quoted at 1s. 3 31/32d. and Demand Bank bills at 1. There has been a moderate enquiry for the mail at current rates. Credits are unchanged at 1s. 4 9/32 3 months' sight for this week, forward rates remaining fully 1/32 per month higher. Far Eastern rates are steady. To-morrow (Friday) the Bank are closed, the day being a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments act. Our quotations follow :—

T. T. on London	...	... 1s. 3 31/32d.
Demand Draft	... ...	... 1s. 4d.
Credits— 3 months' sight		... 1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight		... 1s. 4 17/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		170 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		139 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	163
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150 1/2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	...	222 1/2

Government Paper :—

The market opened steady at 96¾ ready and 96½ for the settlement. Only a small business has been reported and the market closes as under Calcutta rates are advised as 96¾ for cash and 56½ for delivery in a month. We regret that owing to a Printer's error the rate given as that offered for the unallotted portions of the Port Trust Loan was 87½. The context would show that this was inaccurate. It should have been Rs. 97½.

Quotations are :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 96·3
1st Settlement	... ...	" 96·5

Bullion :—

The London Bar silver quotations improved ¼ on Wednesday and closed at 31 7/16 ready and 31 9/16 for two months' delivery. New York was ¼ better at 68¾. In the local Bazaar rates improved in the morning to 80½ ex-duty, but at this point sellers appeared and the ready rate closed at 80 9/16 ex-duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	80	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	7	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	80	5	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The advance in the American markets has caused a rise of about Re. 1 here in New Crop but there is very little doing either by shippers or in the bazaar.

There are free sellers of ready cotton, but the market is flat and business very limited.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	274	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	261	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti.. "	236	Jany. 09
" " Damangaum Poolgaum ... "	228	"
" " Khangaum Akola "	220	"
" " Amraoti..... "	220	"
" " Muttia ..... "	209	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ... "	200	"
Fine M. G. " ... "	209/10	"
" " Bengals ... "	204	"
F.G.H.G. Bengals.....	196	"

OLD CROP.

Good Westerns	272	August
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	249	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	...	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	...	...	5,000 bales
Total Imports	...	...	...	5,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·61	6·64	6·61	6·59	6·58
+06	+06	+07	+07	+07
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	
6·58	6·57	6·59	6·60	
+06	+06	+07	+07	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

There is little business doing and prices are again declining. We quote :—

Ready.	...	Rs. 7 6 0
September	...	Rs. 7 12 6

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet and quotations are unchanged as under :—

Brown Cawnpore...	...	Rs. 9 1 0
Yellow Guzerat ...	...	" 10 0 0

Gingellyseed :—

The market is firmer with more demand. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 51 8 0
" " 75 p. c.	" 50 0 0
Black Kutni	" 45 0 0

Poppyseed :— Rs. 10 6 0

Tone—quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 20 0 0

Tone—quiet.

Castorseed :— Rs. 38 0 0

Tone—steady.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 8 0 R, T.

Tone—steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi ...	...	Rs. 5 3 6 September.
New White Delhi ...		" 5 1 0 April-May

Tone—quiet,

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay		1,390
India		60
Indian Specie Bank ...	...	Rs. 6 Premium.

Mills :—

Century	1,700
City of Bombay	675
David	490
Kohinoor	785
Maneckji Petit	3,480
Morarji	2,980

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	146½
Mofussil	635
New Berar	560

Miscellaneous :—

All India limited Insurance Co....	22½
Badham Pile	125
Bombay Flour Mill	990
Bombay Steam Nav. Coy. preference	280
Bombay Electric Supply and P. Coy. Ordinary...	163
Marcks and Co	138 X. D.
Treacher and Co	562½

Railways :—

Ahmedabad Prantej	550
Amritsar-Patti	102

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,430	bales.
Wheat	700	cwts.
Linseed	1,245	"
Rapeseed...	1,345	"
Gingellyseed	40	"
Poppyseed	641	"
Groundnuts	5	"
Castorseed	3,618	"
Rice	3,385	"
Myrabollams	224	
Cottonseed	928	"
Mowraseed	4,870	"
Gram	1,177	"
Joowar	20	"
Maize	nil	

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pandewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water ...ision	0	0	3
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	1	1	96
Total plague deaths to date ...	140,910		
Same date last year.....	5	6	116

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
10	10

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 22nd June last amounted to Rs. 3,112, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,163. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th June last were Rs. 62,396, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 10,361.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAL NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for 40 lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ORMEROD—August 18, the wife of A. T. Ormerod, of Ghusick Colliery, at 7-1, Short Street, of a daughter.
FITZMAURICE-DEANE-MORGAN—August 14, at Airlie, Murree, the widow of the late Hon. Hamilton Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan, The Royal Irish Regiment, of a daughter.
WYPER—August 17, at Woodlands Hotel, Darjeeling, the wife of A. O. Wyper, Raxidpur, Assam-Bengal Ry., of a son.

DEATH.

LINDSAY—August 13, at Murree, Constance Sophia, wife of Major H. A. F. Lindsay Supply and Transport Corps.

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Re. 1 per bottle.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 11-20m., 11-34a. Low water, 4-32m. 5-26a.
P. and O.s.s. "Oriental," with English mails of 9th Inst. due to arrive at 9 a.m.
Bank Holiday : Cocoanut Festival.
Cricket : Parsis *vs.* Hindus, and Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* P. W. D.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, August 24.—Cricket matches : Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Teams vs. Elphinstone College Past Students and B. B. and C. I. Railway respectively ; also Parsi-Hindu match. Lecture on the Cell as the basis of life in plants, 6-30 p. m. Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Sun rises 6h. 22m.; Sun sets, 7h. 1m.; High water, 0-1a. Low water, 15-18m.; 6-7a.

Sunday, August 25.—13th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 22m.; Sun sets, 7h. 0m. ; High water 0-11m., 0-40a. ; Low water. 6-2m., 6-46a.

Monday, August 26.—Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Sun rises, 6h. 22m.; Sun sets, 6-59m.; High water, 0-56m.; 1-18a.; Low water, 6-45m. 7-24a.

Tuesday, August 27 —Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m. Presidency Cricket match, Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company, "Raffles." Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 1-40m., 1-55a. Low water, 7-27m., 8-2a.

Wednesday, August 28.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4-45 p. m. Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p. m. Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company—" A Message from Mars." The Presidency Cricket match. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 58m.; High water, 2-26m., 2-33a.; Low water, 8-9m., 8-41a.

Thursday, August 29.—New French Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 5-30 p.m. Khandesh Press Company 31 Church Gate Street, 4 p. m. Bombay Rugby Football Tournament Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—" The Idler." Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets 6h. 57m. High water, 3-15m., 3-42a. Low water,, 8-53m., 9-22a.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Tomorrow, Professor E. A. Wodhane, M.A., of the Deccan College, Poona, will deliver his last address on "The Philosophy of Plato" at 6 30 p.m. (Standard time) in the Prarthana Mandir at Girgaum. Principal D. G. Padhye, M. A., has most kindly consented to preside. On Sunday, the usual class will be conducted by Mr. Miya A. A. Khan, B., A. Bar-at-law, when he will expound "Mills' Essay on Liberty."

MR. DANDVATTE'S SUSPENSION.—With reference to our report, which appeared in yesterday's issue, on the case of Mr. Dandvatte a High Court Pleader, who was temporarily suspended by the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court, it should have been made clear that Mr. Bandvatte, was suspended because, after having been allowed a very considerable time to make his defence, he failed to take any reasonable action to explain his conduct to the Honourable Judges of the Court.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Specially subscribed correspondence for Mauritius, per extra s. s. "Hoseinee," will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-morrow. Mails for Ceylon, Singapur, China and Japan, per s. s. "Totomi Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-morrow. Parcel mails for Japan close at 4-30 p.m. on the same day. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s. s. "Persia," will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

THE JAM SAHEB OF JAMNAGAR.—H. H. Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji of Jamnagar, who had been invited by the Hindu Gymkhana to take part in the Hindu-Parsi cricket match but who could not do so owing to ill-health, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the mail train, accompanied by his staff and a large number of followers, in order to witness the great contest that is being held in Bombay. There were about fifty prominent Hindu gentlemen present on the platform to receive His Highness, after receiving whose cordial greetings the he drove to the residence of Sheth Naranji Dwarkadas where His Highness will stay during his short sojourn in Bombay. It is believed that His Highness will not be able to remain in Bombay for more than three days, as a great Hindu festival falls on the 30th instant and His Highness has invited several Princes to be present at the celebrations in Jamnagar on that day.

THE Burma Chief Court has called for a record of the proceedings in the case in which E. Ross Adji, *alias* Dunbar, was sentenced by the Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of cheating, owing to the inadequacy of the punishment and in view of the fact that the accused has previous convictions on charges of forgery, for which he was awarded five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

REMOVAL OF A BALCONY.

Suit against the Ahmedabad Municipality.

In the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of, in Second Appeal, a case instituted by the Ahmedabad Municipality, the original defendant and appellant, against one Choksi Dahyabhai Chakabhai, the original plaintiff and respondent. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. S. Rao for the respondent. Plaintiff alleged that he had erected outside his house a balcony ; that the Municipality prosecuted the plaintiff for building the balcony without permission but the Magistrate dismissed the complaint, holding that the balcony was an old one and merely re-erected and nothing was done contrary to the rules ; that the Managing Committee of the defendant Municipality had passed a resolution to demolish the balcony and that the servants of the Municipality threatened him to demolish the same. Plaintiff therefore applied for an injunction restraining the Municipality from demolishing the balcony in question. The Municipality on the other hand contended that the notice given by them was just and legal, as the balcony was built without obtaining permission from them ; that the allegation made by the plaintiff that the balcony is old and re-erected was not true ; and even if it be so, the Municipality was entitled to demolish it and it was within the discretion of the Municipality to allow or disallow the balcony, and that discretion had been rightly used ; that the suit was bad, as it was brought without giving legal notice to the defendant and that the plaintiff cannot obtain a permanent injunction. The original suit was decided by the Joint Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who held that the balcony was a new structure and not a restoration of an old one and that plaintiff should have obtained the permission of the Municipality before constructing it, but that the terms of Section 113 of the District Municipal Act did not justify the Municipality in calling upon the plaintiff to remove it. In appeal, the District Judge of Ahmedabad, while dismissing it, observed that the case was clearly covered by Section 113 of the Act. The only question was whether the Municipality is empowered by the Section quoted, to require plaintiff to remove the balcony. The District Judge remarked that the Municipality had no direct power to require the removal of a projection unless it were an obstruction to passage along the street. In the present case the plaintiff was unsuccessfully prosecuted, the Magistrate absolving him on the erroneous ground that the balcony was an old construction. But even if he had been convicted, the Municipality although they might continue to levy fines upon him, could not require him to remove the balcony unless it were an obstruction to the street. The question to be determined in such cases is not whether there is a real practical inconvenience to the public traffic in the street, but whether there is in fact an obstruction to passage along the whole of the street, and it was found that the particular projection in suit would prevent loaded carts from using the whole of the roadway. The balcony in dispute, observed the District Judge, would not obstruct the passage even of an elephant with a lofty howdah upon it. The District Judge therefore held that Section 113 did not empower the Municipality to cause plaintiff to remove the balcony. Against this order, an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and the case coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed that it was found by the Lower Court that the balcony complained of rests upon a roof and a *Nejwa* projecting on the street from the southern wall of the plaintiff's house. It was also found that the roof and the *Nejwa* were more than 20 feet high from the surface of the road, and the erection of the balcony cannot be considered an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along the street, within the meaning of Section 113. Their Lordships therefore confirmed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court,

APPEAL FROM A DECISION OF HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight disposed of an application for revision preferred by Usman Husen, Sale Mahomed Haji Isa, and Husen Suleman, against their conviction and sentence by a Bombay Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates on duty in Girgaum on the 6th instant. Accused were charged with being drunk and disorderly at Kumbharwada on the previous evening. This charge was altered to assaulting Shewlal Behari and the Police; and accused were sentenced each to seven days' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with Mr. A. G. Sathay and Mr. V. D. Kamat, Pleaders, appeared for the accused,

Accused complained in their petition that they were not allowed time to engage the services of a pleader ; their defence was not recorded and so forth. No. 2 was a contractor, merchant and broker, who traded in the name of Haji Isa Alarakhia.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1907.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE administration of the United Provinces has begun to give attention to their industrial condition and possibilities and has borrowed the services of Mr. Chatterton of Madras for the purpose of investigation. The Lieutenant-Governor made reference to the subject in his speech on Monday, at the opening of the Industrial Conference at Naini Tal and in course of his observations, remarked that the outstanding facts are that in the United Provinces there is a superabundant population already in the province of Agra, more collected in towns than it is in other parts of India; that there is abundant raw agricultural produce capable of being worked up locally into manufactured articles, but that instead of being worked up it is exported for manufacture elsewhere; that there is a number of industries which, given the requisite capital and the requisite training of the workmen and overseers, could easily be worked at a substantial profit and that in order effectually to work these industries substantial changes in, and additions to, the existing system of education are required. But if Government does its part, observed the Lieutenant-Governor, if it trains up skilled workmen and foremen capable of managing industrial businesses, the people must do their part, they must make up their minds to invest their capital in the development of the country. If the youth of the country are trained up for industrial employment, and after they have been trained, it is found that there is no employment for them, the last state of things will be worse than the first. Government cannot do everything. The main effort must be made by the people themselves. There is found to be room for both European and Indian capital, but capital in the province is as yet shy and timid of joint stock companies. There are, it seems, encouraging signs of improvement. Provincial co-operative societies are doing much good and, it is thought, will convince people that it is more profitable to invest money than to hoard it. It is felt that the problem of the industrial development is of the utmost importance and though difficult it must be solved without further delay. As was observed at the Naini Tal Conference, in no country have the conditions now existing in India ever presented themselves before. In the words of the Lieutenant-Governor: "We have a large and expanding railway system: we have four or five great centres of industry which would compare favourably with many of the industrial centres of Europe; we have the richest possible collection of mineral and vegetable products: we have a foreign trade of nearly 212 millions sterling, much of which consists in the export of our valuable raw products in return for manufactured articles made in the United Kingdom and foreign countries. In certain of our ports you might imagine yourself in one of the bustling cities of Europe. Take a few miles' journey into the interior of the country, and you will see hardly any signs of industrial enterprise, and will at once recognize that you are in a country the inhabitants of which are far too much dependent on a single industry *viz.*, agriculture. For such a condition of things we can find no precedent, and it is vain to look for precedent in our efforts to remedy it."

So far as the United Provinces are concerned the Administration is determined to do all it can towards solving the problem, and it has caused to be published a batch of preliminary notes by Mr. Chatarji, I. C. S., who has made many investigations and compiled numerous reports on subjects of commercial interest to India. In his notes on the Industrial Condition and Possibilities of the United Provinces, Mr. Chatarji gives first place to cotton—one of the principal crops in the western districts of the provinces—of which two million maunds were exported. The writer describes the condition of the cotton industry in the provinces and gives it as his opinion that there is considerable room for further enterprise is spinning mills in the province even without encroaching on hand spinning or looking for a market outside the province. Moreover, if either the hand-loom industry of the province expanded there would be an almost unlimited field for spinning mills. The starting of a new mill at Lucknow is therefore a healthy sign. The most suitable location for spinning mills is held to be in the Meerut and Agra divisions, where the number is at present small compared with the outturn of cotton. One serious difficulty presents itself and must be overcome before there is any way great development in the spinning and weaving industries—the quality of the United Provinces cotton is inferior and only a very insignificant proportion of the yarn spun in local mills is of counts higher than twenty and it is felt that efforts should be directed to producing a better grade of cotton. And, says Mr. Chatarji, it behoves all patriotic landsholders in the cotton districts of the province to promote the cultivation on sound lines of superior values of cotton. In conversation with Indian capitalists Mr. Chatarji has learned that the chief obstacles in the way of the establishment of spinning mills are the very large amount of capital necessary and the scarcity of men with requisite technical and business experience to fill the position of managers. The first difficulty, as is indicated, should be overcome by the formation of joint-stock companies. As regards the second, native capitalists, not having the advantage of selecting the men on the spot in England, are generally chary of importing from abroad managers about whom they can possibly know very little at the beginning. The number of mills in Western India, it is added, is fairly large, and it should not be difficult to get managers from there until men are trained up locally.

Weaving is discussed and the establishment of a central factory for experimental and research work is suggested, as also small factories under private capitalists. What is wanted, we are told, is that men with some education and business ability should also embark on the enterprise and adopt up-to-date industrial and commercial methods. The idea of hand-weaving factories having proved successful in Madras it is considered that it would not reflect to the credit of the United Provinces if sufficient enterprise were not forthcoming to establish few factories there. The local manufacture of cotton checks and cheap "German shawls" is recommended. Excursions in the direction of knitting are urged—and then we have a long dissertation on the subject of silk, on which Mr. Chatarji is an undoubted authority. He does not believe there is much prospect of any wide or rapid development in silk weaving though the Agricultural Department might study whether the yarn for Kashi silk could not be produced in India. As to wool the chief obstacle is the scarcity of raw material of a passable quality and that is the central problem. But the question of the improvement of local breeds of sheep is already engaging the attention of the Agricultural and Veterinary departments of the province. Dyeing and calico-printing are found to be capable of extension. Attention is directed to hemp and other fibres. Paper is indicated as a manufacture which might be profitably undertaken but flour-milling, though promising, is regarded as to be best left alone as Government can do nothing for it at the present stage. Sugar refining is perhaps the most important industry of the province and improved processes are recommended. Then comes leather and in this industry also improvements are urged. Attention is likewise directed to the numerous smaller industries and it is clearly demonstrated that at the cost of a little energy and care the industrial wealth of the United Province might be largely increased for their possibilities are great.

COCOANUT FESTIVAL.

TO-DAY, on the full-moon of Shrawun, is the holiday of the Hindus commonly known to us as Cocoanut Day, but called by themselves Balev, from Bali, a great demon king whose contest with Vishnu and defeat it commemorates. According to the Hindus the lower regions, or **Patala**, which corresponds to the Hades of the Greeks, is inhabited by demons called *daityas* who are not necessarily of a wicked nature and who are in some respects the superiors of men. The demon Bali reigns there and is a good and virtuous king. The myth concerning him is that he prayed so hard and was so devoted and practised so many austerities that he thereby defeated the god Indra, humbled the other gods and extended his authority over all the three worlds,—heaven, earth and hell. The humiliated gods appealed to Vishnu for protection, and that great deity hearing their prayer consented to fight Bali, appearing as the dwarf Waman. In this *avatar* or manifestation, Vishnu appeared before the strong Bali, and asked from him the gift of only three steps of ground. Bali good-naturedly granted this apparently trifling request to the dwarf. The result was even more astonishing than the one said to follow, in Roman mythology, Dido's purchase of a piece of land, as large as could be covered by the hide of a bullock. Dido's wonderful hide, cut up into very thin strips, covered the whole site on which she founded the mighty Carthage; and the dwarf Waman's strides were so enormous that in only two of them he stepped over heaven and earth, thus claiming them as his own according to Bali's promise. In a third stride he was about to step over hell or the lower regions also, thus leaving Bali dominionless. But he had pity on poor Bali and stopped short, thus leaving him the dominion over Patala or the nether regions. Thus was the pride of the too powerful Bali humbled by Vishnu in the form of the dwarf, and his kingdom reduced to the single lower world, where he is now king. With reference to him, Sir W. Monier-Williams tells an amusing story of the unconscious wit of a clerk in the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-1884. When the learned Professor visited the Exhibition he was much amused at seeing an image of this demon-king Bali labelled "King of the Netherlands"! The Babu clerk, of course, meant by this title on the label, "King of the nether world"; but to him evidently "Netherlands" was the equivalent of nether lands or regions! This great deliverance of the gods from the tyrannical power of Bali by Vishnu is commemorated to-day in the festival of Balev.

The Brahmans proceed to the sea at Back Bay, or to the river where there is no sea, and perform purificatory ceremonies in the water, which cleanses them of all the sins committed during the year. Then, after worshipping the famous seven sages or Rishis, their reputed godly ancestors, they break their sacred thread and put on a new one in its place. This thread or cord, called *junoee*, is woven only by their own hands or by those of other Brahmans. Their old threads are cast into the water before new ones are put on. Some Brahmans carry their scruples about the thread being made by people of their own caste alone, that they grow the cotton, which is required for the purpose, in pots in their own houses, and use it for weaving the *junoee*, so that the entire sacred thread might be said to be of Brahmanic manufacture. It might be noted here that the Parsis too have a similar sacred thread, which they call *kusti*, and about whose manufacture by priestly hands alone they too are very particular. The wool of which their thread consists must be spun and woven by women of the priestly caste, and none others. They also burn or sometimes bury their old *kusti*, when a new one is put on, lest it fall into alien hands. When the Brahmans put on new *junoee*, they must pour libations into the sea of the new water which falls from the autumnal clouds in the form of rain. Hence it is popularly believed that some rain must fall on this Balev holiday, or otherwise a rainless Balev is considered extremely inauspicious. People also make offerings to the sea of several things they hold precious; but generally they confine themselves to offerings of new cocoanuts, which are thrown to-day into the sea in thousands, and from this prominent feature the festival is called that of cocoanuts, or cocoanut day. Like almost all other Hindu festivals this is connected with the seasons. The rains which rage for the previous ten weeks are supposed to exhaust themselves by the time of Balev, and henceforth their fury is over. This year the rains have raged with phenomenal fury, and we look forward with great eagerness to their stopping after this Cocoanut Day. We reproduce in another column a lively account of Cocoanut Day in Bombay, written by a popular writer of a former day, Captain Basil Hall, which will be read with great interest to-day when the scene he has so graphically described will be enacted over again before the eyes of any one who strolls on the Back Bay this afternoon and possesses intelligent curiosity to learn what is going on around him.

TYPHOID IN INDIA.

SOME important work and research has been carried out by Major Leonard Rogers I.M.S., Professor of Pathology at the Calcutta Medical College, and he has recently published the results of his investigations. They deal with the prevalence of typhoid and are necessarily technical, but, at the same time, he has much to say that interests the general public. In a long article he leads resolutely forward, proving his case, step by step, until he is able to say that his facts plead more eloquently than any words for the universal adoption of Sir A. E. Wright's anti-typhoid inoculation in the case of all immigrants to India, whether military or civilian, as a method of protection, during the most dangerous first few years in the tropics, which may now, he says, confidently, be relied on materially to lessen the incidence and still more the death-rate of this terrible disease which so often cuts off the young adult on the very threshold of an active and useful life in India. Investigations which have been conducted by eminent scientists in other parts of the world are carefully compared with the results of those carried out by Major Rogers. A typical case is taken from Montreal and the comparison shows that the percentage of cases, referring to Indian-born Europeans, between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, do not differ materially in the Calcutta and other series except that it is lower in India than in Montreal. The incidence among children below the age of fifteen furnishes a most striking contrast between the tropical and the temperate series, the figures showing 41.67 per cent in the former against 7 to 11 per cent. in the latter, being four times as great a proportion among the tropical series as among those of temperate climates. In co-relation with this we find only 11·10 per cent. among the Indian-born Europeans over the age of 25 in Calcutta (or 13·88 per cent. among those over 24 years, the age period of Curschmann's figures) against 40 to 45 per cent. in the Montreal and Leipzig series, and 30 per cent. in the Hamburg epidemic. In addition to this there is reason to believe that only a moiety of the children suffering are ever taken to hospital for treatment. The importance of the figures becomes obvious when it is remembered that many of the poor Europeans, from whom like statistics were drawn have been born and bred among practically the same surroundings as many of the native population of Calcutta, for it has long been suspected, although never proved, that typhoid is especially prevalent among native children. Further tests made by Major Rogers go to confirm this belief. Dealing with immigrants it is stated that a test was made in fifty-five cases. Some of these have since had to be excluded in order to make more fair comparison. Of the total considered only ten or 18·13 per cent. were attacked more than three years after arrival while if two patients who arrived many years ago as babies are excluded the rate falls to 15 per cent. The remainder all contracted the disease within three years of arrival in India. A table shows that fifty per cent contracted the disease during the first year of residence and 17 per cent. in the second year. On these figures Major Rogers has made out a clear case for his advocacy of inoculation.

A PARSEE AUTHORESS.

MISS AIMAI B. COOPER'S short biography of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, to which our London correspondent recently referred, is a brief but pleasing chronicle of the home life, early training, naval career, Colonial and Indian tours and family life of the heir-apparent. In any work of this nature it is extremely difficult to do justice to the character of the subject and at the same time to keep entirely free from "gush" and the exaggerated style peculiar to the minor "society" papers. In this respect Miss Cooper is especially fortunate, as her work is characterized throughout by its restraint and good taste and evident desire to be sure of the facts recorded. Considering the mass of apocryphal matter which must be sorted out from the biography of a member of any royal house, the work is fairly comprehensive. As we know, the art of being Prince of Wales is that of hard-working self-effacement, so much so that the exhibition of brilliant qualities on coming to the throne causes surprise to many thousands of worthy citizens unable to conceive position without advertisement. Consequently the book seems at first sight rather short for the subject treated. The illustrations are appropriate but hardly sufficiently numerous. More photographs might have been given of Their Royal Highnesses at different ages, as well as of the children. The portion of the work devoted to Her Royal Highness is not large, but the summary is adequate. A Parsee authoress has provided for Indian readers an agreeable book with distinct descriptive merit and praiseworthy conciseness.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, accompanied by his Private Secretary and Captain J. G. Greig, will arrive in Bombay at 10-50 a.m. to-day, and return to Poona at 11-15 p. m.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Northbrook will leave Bombay on the 3rd September for Aden, with the 62nd Company, R. G. A., and details.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Egypt*, with the outward Mails of the 16th instant, left Suez at 11 p. m., on Wednesday.

WE understand that Local Governments will shortly be invited to give their opinions on Mr. Morely's reform proposals.

MR. VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY has been nominated to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

MAJOR LEONARD ROGERS, I. M. S., Professor of Pathology at the Calcutta Medical College, contributes an interesting article an "Typhoid in Calcutta" to the current issue of the *Indian Medical Gazette*.

DURING the week ending 20th August 782½ chests of opium were removed from the Warehouse in Bombay. Of these, 749½ were shipped to China, 32 were bought for the Government of Madras, 19½ for the Government of Bombay, 2 by the farmer at Bhownagar, 3 by the farmer at Nasik and 6½ by the farmer at Poona. Eight hundred chests were imported from Indore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 20th was 748, giving a death-rate of 47·30 per annum per thousand as against 59·43 the corresponding period of last year, and 44·15 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 52 died from fevers; 17, plague; 4, measles; 52, cholera; 1, leprosy; 60, phthisis; 30, diseases of the nervous system; 170, affections of the respiratory organs; 57, diarrhœa; 30, dysentery; 42, still-born; 111, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of death shows:—Jain, 12; Brahmin, 32; Lingast, 4; Bhattia, 11; Hindu of other caste, 385; Hindu low caste, 88; Musalman, 131; Parsee, 18; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 15; Eurasian, 3; European, 11; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown caste, 1. The total number of births was 396 as against 403 the corresponding period of last year, and 374 the average over the past five years. The rate of mortality according to the new census was 37·54 as compared with 47·17 last year.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

CRICKET.

We are in the midst of a great cricket Saturnalia, such as has never before been seen in Bombay. There must have been great excitement over the first Parsee and Presidency match, but I fancy the match between the Hindus and Parsis will far exceed any past cricketing event in this country in popular interest and excitement. To-day's crowd on the Maidan should be one of the biggest ever seen in India. I should imagine that nearly every Parsi in Bombay will be present and that there will be at least two Hindus for each Parsi. Fortunately it is impossible that all the Hindus in Bombay should be present. There are marwarris who don't care a jot about cricket matches, and there are orthodox adherents of the Swadeshi movement, who cannot possibly lend their countenance to a game introduced by the intruding alien. These will fortunately be conspicuous by their absence, and the ground will be cleaner mentally, morally, and physically for the same. But I take it that every clean-minded and clean-bodied Hindu will be present to cheer on his representatives and, whatever the result of this match, the time must soon be when the Hindu eleven will vanquish easily both Parsi and European sides, for the Hindus outnumber both the others by thousands to one. Having said this, I may be permitted to to predict a win for the Parsis, who seem to me to possess a wider knowledge and experience of the game than the Hindus have yet attained to. I can find no bat on the Hindu side of the same class as Mistry, who, with Merherhomji, stands far above other native bats. But, whatever be the result, the struggle will be a great one and it is certainly not odds on either side.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

The Gymkhana are, I understand, making great preparations for this match. It is unfortunate that the new pavilion is not yet completed, but a large portion of it will be available. Leading men on both sides have been invited to view the match from the pavilion verandah, and it would certainly be difficult to find a better point of vantage. The ground is already surrounded by a numerous array of tents belonging to various Clubs. His Excellency the Governor has signified his intention of being present on Friday and I, for one, hope he will also see his way to be present the following week when the Presidency play the winners of the Parsi-Hindu match. I have seen a good many of these matches in my time and the Governor has always been present and always inspected the wicket at the luncheon interval. Our present Governor is, I believe, more distinguished as a golfer than as a cricketer, but I hope he will not allow so excellent a tradition to be broken. I have no official knowledge of those who are to represent the Presidency, but I believe the team will include the following names:—Greig, Rutter, Airy, Crump, and Hinde from Poona; Dewing and Fredericks from Secundersbad; Faviell from Ahmednagar; Milne, Powell, and Philbrick from Bombay. It must be admitted that the Selection Committee have been most unbiassed in their work. The fact that only three men have been selected from Bombay and that all the rest are from the mofussil, is eloquent testimony to their fairness. One can only hope that the Poona Selection Committee will be equally open-minded in its choice. I have reason to believe that the following gentlemen were also asked to play, but were unable to do so:—Major Deas, Major Wigram or Mr. Hoare.

PRESIDENCY TEAM.

To my mind the Presidency team is quite the strongest we have seen in Bombay for a long time. It has three really excellent bats in Greig, Airy, and Dewing. The last is better known on the Madras side, but if he can only overcome the peculiarities of the Bombay wicket, he will be a tower of strength to the side. In addition to these we have, as reliable batsmen, Faviell, Rutter and Powell. The side is therefore strong from a batting point of view. The bowling will be in the hands of Crump, Greig, Milne, Fredericks, Faviell, and Hinde. None of these are, perhaps, phenomenal bowlers, but one or two of them, at least, ought to be on their day. Philbrick is an excellent wicket-keeper, certainly as good as any we have had in Bombay during the last dozen years. It would be difficult to find a better lot in the field than Greig, Faviell, Airy, Powell, and Rutter. Altogether the team seems eminently sound and I expect to see them make an excellent show against either the Parsis or Hindus. As regards the vexed question of the Captain, it is said, though not officially, that Philbrick has been selected. The general criticism on the selection is that it is a mistake. Undoubtedly Captain Greig stands head and shoulders above everyone else in the Presidency team in knowledge of the game, and ability to put his knowledge into practice. Moreover, in experience of Presidency Matches he stands quite alone. The almost unanimous opinion in Bombay is that he ought to have been asked to be Captain. Fortunately he is far too good a sportsman to take offence at the selection of one, who is not in the same street with him as a cricketer, and has but the slightest knowledge of native cricket. Lieutenant Philbrick is an excellent sportsman and a first class cricketer and he would be doing himself great honour, if he were graciously to decline the honour offered him and to suggest that it might be offered to "the Little Man." I make these remarks with full knowledge that it is the practice of some soldier cricketers to disparage Bombay and to say, when anything occurs that they do not like—"Bombay again." But whoever be the Captain, I feel certain that the Presidency eleven are sportsmen enough to put petty jealousies aside and play the game. With these few remarks, I leave the issue on the lap of the gods, where doubtless it will be correctly decided.

THE HUMAN NOSE.

IRRITATION of the mucous membrane has apparently been causing irritation of a good many tempers. I think the whole thing has received an altogether undue amount of importance. This is perhaps due to what purports to be a verbatim report of the speech of a certain youthful, but distinguished legal luminary, in the matter of a certain petty criminal case. I regret not to have heard this highly interesting and somewhat bold oratorical effort, and I can scarcely understand how, if the report is correct, the young gentleman was allowed to say the things he is reported to have said in the Court of a magistrate inferior to the magistrate whose conduct was being criticised. On the other hand, I am sure that it is the inherent right of every subject of His Majesty to blow his nose or cough whenever or wherever Nature compels him. Also the pobrest possible way of building up one's dignity is to be continually protesting that it is being outraged. On the other hand it must be admitted that certain natives of this country do suddenly, and without any warning, give vent to the most alarming and unpleasant sounds. It is probably the result of a vegetarian diet, but, whatever be the reason, it is certainly a most disgusting habit and if it could be eradicated by the infliction of a few fines, the end would certainly justify the means. But it must be also admitted that you cannot expect the manners of the drawing room in the Police or Small Causes Courts. The controvery has, however, not been in vain, since it has given birth and publicity to a new phrase—"freeing one's nose" Poor cartive Boko, at last you are free! It is very well indeed. I think if I owned a Court and a man "freed his nose" in it in a way that offended my delicacy, I should politely request him to go outside whenever he felt bad and I should adjourn his case until such time as he might return. But, as I insinuated before, you cannot make a silken purse out of a sow's ear, and thank goodness we are all loyal citizens!

PROCEDURE IN THE CORPORATION.

I notice that our dear friends in the Municipality think it advisable that they should revise their rules of procedure, but surely it was a fatal mistake to add a number of lawyers to the committee, merely because they are lawyers. A lawyer is not a good judge of procedure. When he is engaged in Court he spends most of his time quarrelling with the lawyer on the other side and alleging that that gentleman's conduct is unheard of and most reprehensible. He objects to everything he can object to and requests the Judge to take a note of his objection. He is always right and the other fellow is one of those unprofessional people who will misrepresent facts, ask leading questions, and generally do things no respectable lawyer would think of doing. Why put this class of individual on a Committee to revise rules of procedure? He doesn't want any rules of procedure and he will be the last person to observe them, if they exist.

PASSAGE MONEY.

There is a good deal of discussion concerning the increase of 10 per cent. on passages to and from England. Much virtuous indignation is being freely expressed, though what justification there is for it, I do not know. The Company against whom most of the abuse is levelled is the P. and O. and when one considers how delightfully clear and sound their position is, one cannot help being amused at all the fuss. The P. and O. Company are just like any other merchant with articles to sell. In this case the articles are passages by their steamers. For these they are, as any other merchant would be, entitled to ask whatever price they please. Equally so, I am entitled either to pay that price or not, just as I please. If it is said that the P. and O. are in a different position because they are paid a large sum of money for carrying the mails, then the answer is simply that if the mails could be carried for less, with a profit to the carrier, then there are plenty of capitalists who would be only too ready to come forward. If you say that the sum demanded by the P. and O. for a passage to England is more than that passage is worth, I say don't pay it. But where will you get the same rapid and regular passage for less? An article is, from a commercial point of view, worth just so much as people are prepared to pay for it, neither more nor less, and the seller suits his charges to what experience has taught him will be the demand. Some years ago there was an increase in the passenger-rate owing to the increased price of coal. I don't know whether coal ever went down again, but I don't think that that increase was ever removed. The P. and O. can only be said to be charging too much if they are making unduly large profit, and in that case there would be immediate and substantial opposition. For my part I wish some philanthropists would provide me and my friends with speedy passages to England in luxurious vessels at about one-third of the present rates. Should such gentlemen come forward, they may feel assured of the heartiest commendation. Until they do, the P. and O. and other shipping companies will charge just as much as they can get.

COCOANUT DAY: A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Basil Hall's Description.

Captain Basil Hall, who was here in Bombay in the latter part of 1812, witnessed the cocoanut festival, which he thus describes in his book of travels published exactly three quarters of a century ago in 1832:—

"The chief interest of oriental topics, whether of living beings, or of inanimate nature, lies almost exclusively out of doors. The domestic economy of the natives differs so totally from ours in all those points which give what we call refinements and comforts, as well as dignity, to the private relations of society, that we are much more apt to be shocked by the indelicacies of their household matters than interested by their novelty. The consequence I believe is, that the English residents in India see scarcely anything of the domestic customs of the Hindoos. Here and there an inquisitive European may be found, whose strange fancy leads him to take delight in the habits of the East, and who, after years of inquiry and patient observation, attains a small degree of knowledge of the interior arrangements of the Hindoo families. But the reports of these gentlemen disinclined me very soon from following their example; and after any little trials which I made, I always came back to the open air with a strong resolution never again to cross a native's threshold.

It was, therefore, with infinitely greater pleasure, that I mingled with the enormous crowd assembled on the day of full moon to witness the grand annual ceremony of throwing the cocoanut. The south-west monsoon blows nearly right on the western coast of India, from June to September inclusive. This is the season of rains, and of gales of wind which would be held very cheap by the hardy mariners of higher latitudes, though they are sufficient to interrupt the coasting trade of the delicate Asiatics. The day of the full moon about the end of the monsoon is always held sacred by the Hindoos of that side of India, on account of its being near the period when the bad weather breaks up, and navigation and commerce revive. The gods of the winds and the sea are then supposed to be in the fittest humour to be propitiated; and it must be allowed that there is no small show of taste, as well as splendour, in the ceremony itself, whatever may be the degree of its influence, as Jack says, with 'the clerk of the weather-office.'

The whole population of the island (which I suppose, means about one-tenth part of their numbers, or between twenty and thirty thousand) were assembled along the shore between Malabar Point and the Fort, in their best and whitest dresses fluttering in the sea-breeze. The Brahmins, who, of course, took the lead, were collected on the beach in great crowds to officiate as priests; and the chief of the caste, having repaired to the edge of the sea, stood in the water along with his family in a circle, repeating a number of prayers, which were echoed by the other Brahmins. I could not learn what purpose the different parts of the ceremony were intended to answer, but could observe the chief of the Banyas fling fruits and flowers into the air, and occasionally scatter some on the surface of the water. Such of the flowers as the wind drove back to the beach were eagerly caught up by the multitudes in attendance. After this, portions of the different articles held in highest estimation amongst them, as the production of industry or the reward of commercial enterprise, were cast into the waves. These, we were told, consisted of rice, salt and various spices, particularly cinamon, from the island of Ceylon, which lies within a few days' sail of Bombay, nutmegs, betelnut, and cloves, from Penang and the Moluccas. Last of all came the cocoanut, which was not thrown into the sea till the deities were supposed to have been soothed and flattered into the most perfect good-humour by the operation of the previous complimentary proceedings.

Along the margin of the bay were collected many thousands of the natives, all anxiously waiting for the final ceremony; and it was curious to observe the eagerness with which they sought to possess a portion of the sacred nuts flung into the water by the Brahmins. At the end of the beach commences the green, or Esplanade of the Fort; a fine level plain, carpeted with a rich but shortbladed grass, enclosed by railing and forming an area of half-a-mile square. Upon this grand occasion the Esplanade presented a singular mixture of most of the different inhabitants of the earth, each wearing his own peculiar dress, speaking his own native language, following his own customs, and distinguished by many of those attendant circumstances by which he would have been accompanied at his proper home.

All sorts of European coaches, barouches, chariots, and gigs, were driving about, with every other kind of wheeled conveyance, from an artillery waggon to an engineer's wheel-barrow. Elephants bearing castles on their backs paced about the ground, in company with camels, and hundreds of small Arabian horses, just landed from ships arrived from the Red Sea and the Gulf of Persia. Palankeens, of course, innumerable, might be seen traversing the field across the path of native halfaries, and fifty vehicles of which I then knew not the names, and still know them not. By far the greater part of this immense crowd, however, were on foot; and I felt almost bewildered as I passed and repassed amongst them, watched their dresses and gestures and listened to their various tongues. When I bethought me, moreover, of the singular political circumstances which had combined to bring together such a diversified multitude, from every corner of the globe, to worship strange gods, to live happy and free, and to enjoy their wealth in peace and security under the guns of an English fortress, twelve thousand miles from home, I scarcely knew how to contain the expression of wonder which this novel and brilliant scene was so well calculated to inspire.

I have only once more to repeat that he who wishes to see all, or nearly all, which the Eastern world affords, that is characteristic in the dress, language, or manners of the Asiatic nations, in the shortest time, and at the least expense of money or trouble, has only to make a run to Bombay; and if, on arriving there, he be not gratified far beyond his expectations, he must (to use the common phrase) be very hard to please."

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The Durand Football Tournament, with an entry of 20 teams, and various other entertainments which are on at this time of year, offer an additional attraction for a run to Simla during the latter part of September.

A pleasant ceremony took place at the Oriental Gas Company's works on Wednesday morning, when the Hon. Mr. Allen, Chairman of the Calcutta Corpor

COLONY AGAINST COMMONWEALTH.

CURIOUS SITUATION.

A Question of Customs Duty.

COMMONWEALTH DEFIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

A remarkable conflict has arisen between the New South Wales and Commonwealth Governments, owing to the former, with the help of the police, seizing in Sydney a quantity of wire-netting consigned to it, without paying the new duty. The seizure was made in spite of the protests of the Commonwealth Customs officers.

Sir William Lyne has wired to the New South Wales Premier, Mr. Carruthers, hoping that he will not persist in this illegality, the consequences of which would be serious.

Mr. Carruthers has replied: "I shall continue to act under the law laid down by the Supreme Court of New South Wales."

LATER.

Speaking in the Melbourne House of Representatives Sir William Lyne announced that he had given instructions for a writ to be issued for the recovery of the wire-netting that has been seized with penalties for wrongful seizure.

PROGRESS IN PARLIAMENT.

Two All-Night Sittings.

TROUBLE ON IRISH AND SCOTCH LAND MEASURES.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The House of Commons has passed the Third Reading of the Transvaal Loan Guarantee Bill.

LATER.

The Government has abandoned the Scottish Land Bill owing to the amendments made by the House of Lords.

THE CULLINAN DIAMOND.

Presentation Agreed Upon.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The Transvaal Council has adopted the proposal to present the Cullinan Diamond to King Edward, by seven votes to five.

THE KING AND M. CLEMENCEAU.

A Cordial Interview.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

M. Clemenceau, who appeared delighted with his reception by King Edward, said that their interview dealt with the general situation and especially with Morocco, and led to absolutely peaceful hopes.

GERMAN BANK IN PERSIA.

Paucity of Concessions.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

It transpires that the concession granted to the German Bank of Persia scarcely confers any privileges beyond those of the other Powers.

The only concession of the slightest importance provides for the collection of debts by force two months after they are due.

THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS AND INDIA.

Indian Seditionists at Work.

BRITISH RULE CONDEMNED.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

At the Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, the Indian Delegates submitted a resolution stating that the continuance of British Rule would be disastrous to the best interests of India, and that lovers of freedom ought to co-operate to liberate from slavery one-fifth of the human race.

MASTER OF THE HORSE.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The Earl of Granard replaces the Earl of Sefton as Master of the Horse.

PRINCE KUNI.

Appointment to a German Regiment.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The Japanese Prince Kuni has been gazetted for service in the Second German Guards, from 1st October.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

Game Abandoned for bad Light.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

In their second innings, England were all out for 138.

The South Africans had made 159 runs for the loss of five wickets in their second innings, when the match was abandoned owing to bad light.

ACCIDENT TO THE GERMAN EMPRESS.

Injures Blood Vessel in a Fall.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The German Empress slipped and fell at Wilhelmshohe yesterday and injured a blood vessel in her left leg necessitating her taking a long rest.

CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Worcester beat Yorkshire by 30 runs.

Gloucester beat Surrey by an innings and 44 runs.

Hampshire beat Somerset by 106 runs.

Warwick beat Derby by six wickets.

THE SWINEMUENDE MEETING.

Norway's Neutrality.

BRITISH INTERESTS SAFE-GUARDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Reuter's Agency learns that the neutrality of Norway was one of the principal topics discussed at Swinemuende, and was settled satisfactorily to Great Britain.

The Kaiser intimated that Germany would not seek to thwart her policy.

Russia was acting in concert with France and Germany.

THE RISING IN MOROCCO.

Great Force Opposing European Troops.

ARAB DISSENSIONS AT CASABLANCA.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

It is reported from Mogador that 20,000 horsemen, under Muley Hafid, are marching on Casablanca to fight the European troops.

It is reported that dissensions have arisen in the Arab Camp at Casablanca.

Eight hundred Algerian troops are starting to reinforce General Drude.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

At a Cabinet Council in Madrid the Premier stated that no reinforcements would be sent to Casablanca, where the troops had been ordered to remain in the town simply on police duty.

LATER.

It is believed that Muley Hafid has declined the Sultanate and remains faithful to his brother.

THE TRANSVAAL RE-TRENCHMENTS.

Government Employes to be Discharged.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The Transvaal Government is about to discharge 1,000 employes owing to retrenchments that are being effected.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES DISPUTE.

Mudus Vivendi Agreed on.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Great Britain and Africa have agreed upon a *Modus vivendi* for the coming fishing season, meanwhile submitting the Treaty of 1818 to arbitration at the Hague. The attitude of Newfoundland is uncertain.

COCANADA RIOTS.

The Club's Claim for Damages.

A SIDE ISSUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 22.

Mr. J. A. Cumming, I. C. S., the District Magistrate, held a further enquiry into the claim put forward by the Cocanada Club for Rs. 627, being the damage done to the Club property by the rioters.

Mr. Murray, Honorary Secretary, Cocanada Club, was cross-examined for about two and a half hours by Guntry Subbarayadu who represented certain inhabitants of Cocanada who opposed the claim. The pleader showed little courtesy to the court and objected to Mr. Cumming hearing the case as he was President of the Club. Mr. Cumming replied that the objection was groundless, seeing he had received the special permission of Government to conduct the proceedings.

Two club waiters have still to be cross-examined.

It is understood that Messrs. Moy and Clark's claims for broken bicycles are not being opposed in the same manner as the Club's claim.

HIMALAYAN CLIMBERS.

Mr. Longstaff on Trisul Peak.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

News has been received of the surmounting on the 12th of June last, by Mr. T. G. Longstaff and party of climbers who came out from Home a few months since, of the peak Trisul 23,406 feet above sea level in the Kumaon Himalayas some two hundred miles East of Simla.

STAFF COLLEGE DINNER.

Fixed for 24th of September.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

The Annual Staff College Dinner will be held this year at the United Service Club, Simla, under the usual arrangements, on Tuesday the 24th September. Lieutenant-General Sir B. Duff will take the Chair, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant General and Quartermaster-General will, it is hoped, be present as guests. It is expected that there will be a good gathering of Camberley and Indian Staff College men.

NEW MILL AT AMALNER.

Foundation Stone Laid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMALNER, AUGUST 22.

The foundation stone ceremony of the Pratap Mill, was performed to-day at Amalner at the hands of Shet Motilal Manekchand *alias* Pratapshet at 5 p.m. (S. T.) The directors, shareholders, local and mofussil, Mr. Lambert, District Superintendent of Police, E. K. Mamlatdar and most of the notable personages graced the occasion. Unavoidable circumstances prevented the presence of Shet Vallabhdas Murlidhardas of the renowned firm of Gangaram Chabildas at whose hands the ceremony was to be celebrated.

THE PASTHUR INSTITUTE AT COONOOR.

Railway Facilities to Poor Patients.

MADRAS, AUGUST 22.

In an order just issued the Madras Government remark that they accept with pleasure the concessions offered by the Madras and South Indian Railway Administrations in respect of railway journey of poor patients not employed in the Public Service sent to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for treatment at Government expense.

UNREST IN ASSAM.

An Authoritative Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 22.

The *Pioneer* says:—In view of the difficulty of obtaining unbiased accounts of the condition of affairs in Eastern Bengal, the following information supplied by an observer whose views are entitled to respect may be of interest. He writes:—"The Babu element does not seem inclined to drop the partition grievance, though the objections to it are largely sentimental.

It will be deeply felt if a separate High Court were established in Dacca. This would be a fresh blow to the Calcutta Pleaders. But even as it is, the strength of the Babu party is divided and Caclutta will no longer be the centre of political interest for them. On the other hand, the towns of Eastern Bengal, especially Dacca and Chittagong, will benefit enormously by the change and are already showing signs of growth and improvement. No one seems to care about this at present, but it can hardly fail to have effect on the public mind in time.

Robbery and dacoity are common. Peasants go to various centres with jute and return home with a good deal of money. It is very difficult to police this watery delta and the prevalence of crimes of violence is not unnatural.

Europeans, not infrequently, carry revolvers in trains on account of the frequency of railway crime. But I did not hear of their carrying guns. I heard on good authority that near Comilla first class passengers were advised to close the shutters at night, because thieves put in their hands and steal, and also because ill-disposed persons throw stones.

Bad feeling, no doubt, has been stirred up between Hindus and Mahomedans. Hindus are numerically fewer, but the better educated and richer comprise most of the big Zemindars. Mahomedans have now become aware that they can be the strongest influence in the province, and Hindus have unwisely chosen this moment to aggravate them. They try to force the Mahomedan to join the Swadeshi boycott, and a Hindu moneylender makes his Mahomedan clients discharge part of their debts by subscribing to Hindu temples. This has introduced the *Odium Theologicum* with disastrous results. In several cases trouble between Hindus and Mahomedans is a possibility of the future.

There seems to be still life in the Swadeshi movement, but it is decorous, and the side now emphasised is not so much the anti-English feeling as a desire to develop of native industries. Educational people tell me that students show a desire to acquaint themselves with the various branches of practical science with a view to improving agriculture and manufacturing processes. The weakness of the Swadeshi movement is that its adherents are largely students. When they finish their education, they come under other influences and often forget it. But among students it seems to go on.

THE NEW RAJA OF BHUTAN.

Astrologers Defer the Installation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 22.

The *Pioneer* says:—We announced some time ago that the Tongsa Penlop would be installed as hereditary Raja of Bhutan this autumn, with considerable ceremonial and public rejoicings. But owing, we believe, to the exacting requirements of auspicious dates, the formal installation will not take place this year, but there will be a sort of Proclamation and public rejoicings this year in honour of the Tongsa Penlop's selection to be Hereditary Raja and the ceremony of installation will follow next year.

"BANDE MATERAM" PROSECUTION.

Surrender of the Printer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

The office of the *Bande Mataram*, at Creek Row, was again the scene of excitement when the Detective Police arrived armed with a fresh—warrant for the arrest of Aporbo Kristo Bose, the alleged Printer of that paper, on charges in connection with the *Bande Mataram* prosecution for alleged sedition.

After waiting for some time, the Police, failing to find the accused, went away. Aporbo Kristo Bose, however, subsequently surrendered himself at the Paddopuker *thana*, and was enlarged on bail to appear on the 26th instant at the Calcutta Police Court.

PUNITIVE POLICE FOR RAWALPINDI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 22.

The statement in the Native papers that the Punjab Government is going to impose a Punitive Police force upon Rawalpindi city is entirely incorrect. No proposals of the kind have been put forward, nor is there any such intention.

THE LOYAL MANIFESTO.

Free Circulation in Bengalee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

The *Englishman* states that the British Indian Association has had a Bengali translation made of the Loyal Manifesto issued recently by the Nobility and Gentry of Bengal, and that in this form it is being circulated among all classes of people.

ASTRO-METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

A proposal is being made to inaugurate an Astro-Meteorological Observatory under the patronage of the Calcutta Municipality, where a special study will be made of the City's climate in connection with diseases.

RABIES IN SIMLA.

Loss of Valuable Cup-Winners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 22.

Rabies, which was so pronounced at Simla at the close of the winter months and from which this station has never been since free, appears to have broken out again with renewed force. One of the latest victims is Mr. Lionel Jacobs' well-known wire-haired fox-terrior "Corney Grain," who had never been beaten at any Show and had annexed the best of the Show Cups at the last two Calcutta Exhibitions.

Mr. Stewart Wilson has also lost a valuable fox-terrier.

CALCUTTA CITY ARCHITECT.

Appointment Abolished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

The Calcutta Corporation has decided to abolish the post of City Architect, with effect from the 31st of January next, when Mr. Bromley's five years' tenure of office will expire.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 22.

London, August 11—Messrs. Workman Clark and Co. of Belfast, dismissed 2,000 hands owing to the Carters Strike preventing material from arriving.

London, August 12.—During a two hours' fight one child was killed, and 20 of the police were injured. The arrest of three Hooligans led to a pandemonium of stones and broken bottles. The cavalry dashed from one end to the other. Crowds sullenly retreated down the side streets on strong military posts when rain dispersed them.

The *Telegraph* states that the Infantry rushes was frequently resisted. Some held women before them who were shrieking "Jesus and Mary." "You wont hurt a woman.' Several women were accidentally bayonet-wounded. Rioting was confined to nationalist sections.

Carrier Pigeon Section Abandoned.

The War Office has abandoned the carrier pigeon section.

Fatal Explosion of Nitroglycerine.

A cartload of Nitroglycerine exploded in Essex, Ontario wrecking the town. Nine were killed and many injured.

The Bombardment of Casablanca.

The air at Casablanca is fouled for a mile from the coast with the stench of corpses.

The French Admiralty has thanked the Mugazan British Vice-Consul's sister, Miss Spinney, for nursing the wounded.

The Monte Carlo Murder.

French newspapers have declared that the Britisher, the Monte Carlo murderer, was dominated by his French wife, Goold nee Violet Girodin Goold and implored her to be prudent. The officials are reading all their letters. In one she wrote:—"I wonder if all these horors are a bad dream. She told the Marseilles Magistrate that Madame Levin, the murdered lady, left valuable jewellery with her one day asking her to pawn it and that Goold, when intoxicated, thought of hiding the corpse in trunks, and she was unable to dissuade him. The *post mortem* showed ten wounds, one piercing the heart, four were by scissors. The bloody scissors were found in Goold's premises. The deceased's niece said that her aunt forbade her entry into her bedroom where the police found traces of murder. The accused styled himself Sir Vere Goold as this brothers were all killed in Australia. Mrs. Goold has a number of bruises showing the struggle. Goold twice attacked his fellow prisoners and dashed himself against the cell door. The police are overpowering him and have ordered close observation.

Dockers Strike at Antwerp.

London, August 11—500 dockers, on strike Antweep, stoned 700 English blacklegs. The police drew swords dispersing the strikers.

Effect of New Theology.

Rev. R. J. Campbell appeals for help for several young ministers expelled from the pulpits for accepting the new theology.

Anti-Opium Campaign.

All Opium dens of Canton are closed causing general rejoicing.

Fire Explodes a Magazine.

The fire at the Railway Depot at Boultier, Colorado, spread to the magazine; thousands of pounds of dynamite exploded wrecking all the glass in the town injuring hundreds of persons and two fatally.

American Trusts.

The American Steel Corporation voted £9,000,000 sterling for the construction, at Gary Town, Indiana of works making a total investment of £24,000,000.

Cricket.

Abe Dailey of the Rand suggests that England-Australia and South Africa should play each other thrice in the summer of 1909 or 1910.

British Indians in the Cape.

The British Indians in Caps Colony complained to Lord Elgin against the East London Municipal regulations causing indignities.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ZENANA MISSION.

Concert and Fancy Bazaar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 22.

In connection with the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission School, a Fancy Bazaar, was held this afternoon and at the same time Lady Edgerley organized a concert.

Mrs. Muir Mackenzie opened the Bazaar which was patronized, among others, by a large number of distinguished officials. Each stall was in charge of a neat handed Phyllis whose persuasive eloquence operated like a powerful magnet on the purchasing purse.

The stall-holders were Mrs. R. D. Prior, Mrs. Cliff, Miss Lord, the two Misses Hamilton, Miss Talbot, Miss Bernard who is in charge of the School, Miss Evans and Miss Smith. Mrs. Carmichael and Mrs. Green, assisted by Miss Warden, Miss Trevor Roper and the Misses Hume were the chayas. Their tea stall was one of the greatest attractions of the afternoon.

Lady Edgerley's concert was an equally eminent success as the Bazaar. Those who contributed towards it were Lady Edgerley herself. She played an exquisite piano solo, Lady Jehangir sang "Mia Madre," Mrs. Wylde rendered "Down where Blue Lillacs Fade," Mr. Hamilton played a violin solo and Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Dairs assisted at the piano.

The Bazaar will be continued to-morrow.

THE MEHTAR OF CHITRAL.

Proposed Visit to Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

The Mehtar of Chitral arrives here on the 6th proximo, attended by Captain Smith the Political Agent, and spends about a week, returning thereafter direct to his State to be in time to receive the Chitral Relieving Column, which goes up as usual this autumn.

BENGAL SUGARCANE FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

The preliminary forecast of the Sugarcane Crop of Bengal, for 1907, shows that so far the season has been, on the whole, an unusually good one.

The area planted with sugarcane this year is reported to have been 431,700 acres against 422,800 acres as reported last year (since revised to 424,500 acres).

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A BRILLIANT GOODWOOD.

Caravaning.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Covent Garden is shrouded in dust-sheets. The London Season has breathed its last and Society is already on the wing.

The closing of the Opera House more than anything else spells the doom of the season and once the great curtain falls and Melba and Caruso and the other illustrious song-birds fly away to summer climes, London holds no attraction that can keep the social world from the fashionable "places" at Tourville and Ostend, from pleasant country houses and French chateaux and from the delightful waters of the Solent.

A BRILLIANT GOODWOOD.

Goodwood was, of course, the last brilliant flash and it undoubtedly kept many people in Town for a few days' longer. Thanks to the motor car, Goodwood in these up-to-date times can be done from Town most comfortably. Much to the surprise of a long suffering public the Clerk of the Weather was most exemplary in his behaviour and we have had a gloriously fine Goodwood. Each day the King and the Prince of Wales with the Duke of Richmond motored up from Goodwood House. The Duke of Richmond has a private stand for the members of the Goodwood House party but the King only remained there a few minutes each day, preferring the box at the end of the pretty club lawn. This is the King's favourite box and with the Prince of Wales he watched the racing from this point of vantage.

"Cup day," as usual, attracted the aristocracy of the racing world and was an event of the utmost social importance. While the silk hat and the frock coat are *de rigeur* at Ascot, Goodwood, although the most exclusive of all the race meetings is more unconventional. Yesterday—The Cup Day—for instance, I noticed that the King was wearing a long green overcoat and a brown bowler hat with a red rose jauntily stuck in his button hole. The Prince too wore a light grey lounge suit and a dark grey bowler. After the arrival of the King and the Prince of Wales with the rest of the Goodwood House party, the arrival of Lord and Lady Lonsdale was the event of each day. They are entertaining a house-party at the house they have taken for Goodwood week, and their guests were conveyed to the course in a remarkably smart wagonette, with postillions in brilliant yellow liveries with a crest and coronet embroidered on one arm. The hats were of the old fashioned beaver type too, and, altogether, this was a very picturesque revival.

THE OLD ENGLISH SUNBONNET.

Goodwood, as I predicted, saw the revival of the picturesque old English sunbonnet, and we are likely to see a good deal of this charming fashion during the holiday season. To launch a new fashion or to revive an almost forgotten old one is not easy, but among the wearers of the sunbonnet at Goodwood were some delightfully pretty girls, including the beauty of the season, the lovely Miss Mary Curzon. Under these circumstances the sunbonnet looked nothing short of bewitching, and milliners are already turning out specimens of the new headgear as fast as busy fingers can make them. Made in Shantung, zephyr or the old fashioned gingham to match the gown, the sunbonnet is so very picturesque. The strings, by the way, must be very broad—at least three inches in width—and they should not be tied but should be allowed to hang loosely at each side.

"THE TWELFTH."

The politician and the politician's wife have a legitimate grievance. While all the rest of the world seem to be planning holidays, the M. P. knows that he must be chained to Westminster until August is nearly over. This year there is to be no Autumn session but the Prime Minister means to make up for its absence by making the present one inordinately long. Not even the proximity of the twelfth—the "glorious twelth"—will shorten the session by so much as a single day, and jaded legislators who would, if they consulted their own inclinations, be tramping the heather on the northern moors, will in duty bound tramp division lobbies. Under recent administrations Parliament has risen, if not actually before the twelfth, so near the day of St. Grouse as to enable members of Parliament to be out with the guns during the first week of the season.

KITE PARTIES.

The hostess, who is hard up for a new idea for entertaining her guests, will welcome the kite party which is quite the latest form of entertainment to which Society women are turning their attention. The kite party is a distinct improvement on the book teas and pink teas and kindred diversions which have begun to pall. Of course, the modern game of kite-flying differs in many respects from the old fashioned pastime which was considered a recreation only suitable for the inhabitants of the nursery. The hostess who arranges a kite party must provide her guests with a large stretch of grass, and request them to bring their own kites, with the intimation that they must be home made. Prizes are then offered for the most artistic kite and the most skilful flier. "Flower" kites rank highest in feminine favour. They are composed of paper blossoms, the long tails being composed of garlands of flowers. A pretty game is played with these kites. The hostess stands in the centre of the lawn, the kite-fliers grouping themselves round her in a circle. She then says: "I have gathered a bouquet out of my garden; there are roses, pansies, lilies, clematis." As the name of each blossom is repeated the owner of that particular flower-kite allows it to float up to the sky. The effect of the bouquet of kites when all are flying is very picturesque. Kite-flying is one of the prettiest of recreations. As a physical culturist said the other day, it teaches a woman to run and walk gracefully and does much to induce that alert appearance of perfect poise which constitutes the really beautiful figure.

MOTOR CAR BOUDOIRS.

Now that motoring has so many devotees among women it is hardly to be wondered that an atmosphere of feminity should have invaded the garage.

A few years ago, before women's conquest of the car the repair box was the only outfit worth considering, but these useful commodities have been carefully hidden out of sight and their place has been filled with smart luncheon baskets, dainty beauty bags and business-like "first aid" outfits. The latest fashion in luncheon baskets would not look amiss in a ladies boudoir. It is made of basket work painted in white and fitted with plated handles and lock. The interior is covered with a detachable lining of white linen, white china plates bordered with a rosebud design, china sandwich jars, knives, forks and spoons, fine glasses and dainty serviettes and a table cloth bordered with lace, all packed in the case.

Hundreds of combined beauty bags and "first aid" outfits have been sold by one large store. The most elabortate pattern is known as the "Dainty" bag. It resembles a small dressing case, and is composed of pale pink leather, which when opened discloses three divisions. In one are to be found all the necessary instruments for first aid in the event of an accident. Another division supplies needles and cottons, thimbles, pins, tapes and hooks, while the beauty bag division provides a small brush and comb, powder puff, hair pins, and a looking glass.

"CARAVANING."

"Caravaning" has been popularised in English Society by Lady Arthur Grosvenor. The establishment of the Caravan Club of Great Britain and Ireland is the direct result of Lady Arthur Grosvenor's recent experiment of travelling round the country in a home on wheels. Under the picturesque guise of "Sarah Lee, licensed hawker," and much to the diversion of her friends, Lady Arthur Grosvenor who before her marriage to the second son of the late Duke of Westminster was Miss Sheffield, has been making a two months' tour of the Midlands with a gipsy caravan. This delightfully unconventional form of holiday proved so very successful that Society is now following her example with enthusiasm. The Caravan Club is being formed to make things easy for the amateur gipsies. The object of the club is to bring together all who are interested in van life as a pastime. Camping grounds will be arranged, the hire or purchase of caravans negotiated and everything done to help "caravaniste" along.

The caravan de luxe may be a very gorgeous vehicle, elegantly furnished and drawn by motor power. Lady Arthur, however, patronised the real thing, a caravan of ordinary gipsy type drawn by horses, and the fair owner of the caravan wore gipsy dress.

THE FLOWERED WRISTLET.

What could be prettier than the flowered wristlet, which, so I learn, is the latest fad in Paris. A charming actress, Mary Garden, is the pioneer of the new mode on which London will be asked to pass judgment. Mary Garden it was, by the way, who initiated the recent revival of Greek designs. Her tremendous success as Aphrodite set half feminine Paris modelling their clothes on Greek lines. The flowered wristlet, which is quite her own idea, will therefore have an assured vogue. The new fashion consists of a black velvet band tied round the wrist, to which is fastened a real rose or other flower. The effect is pretty in the extreme. Sprigs of forget-me-nots or roses, the small leaves and tiny buds being made of precious stones, are also seen on the boulevards.

R. I. M. S. RELIEF MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

The following is the programme of movements of the Royal Indian Marine steamers during the relief season of 1907-8:—

The "Dufferin" leaves Bombay 1st October, for Aden, with 113th Infantry, returning to Bombay on 17th with 116th Mahrattas; will be employed to take the Viceroy to Burma and then to Calcutta between 9th November and 22nd December; leaves Calcutta for Bombay with 64th Company R. G. A. leaves Bombay 8th January with 98th Infantry for Colombo; leaves Colombo 15th January for Madras with 75th Infantry; leaves Madras 21st January for Singapore with 99th Infantry; leaves Singapore for Madras on 1st February with 95th Infantry arrives 7th February, crosses Rangoon and leaves Rangoon for Calcutta on 19th with 1st Battalion King's Own leaves Calcutta for Madras 26th with 63rd leaves Madras for Bombay empty on 2nd March; leaves Bombay for Karachi 10th, with 2nd battallion Connaught and 23rd Company, Sappers and Miners; leaves Karachi for Bombay and Hongkong 15th with 21st Company Sappers and Miners for Bombay and 105th Infantry for Hongkong and returns to Karachi 24th April.

The "Hardinge" leaves Bombay for Karachi 4th November, with V. and W. Batteries, R. H. A. leaves Karachi for Durban, 20th November, with 3rd Hussars leaves Durban, for Hongkong, 10th December with 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders leaves Hongkong for Taku 2nd January, empty; leaves Taku for Hongkong and Calcutta, 19th with half Battalion, Middlesex Regiment for Hongkong and 47th Sikhs for Calcutta leaves Calcutta for Hongkong, 12th February, with 13th Rajputs leaves Hongkong for Bombay, 1st March with 119th Infantry.

The "Northbrook" leaves Bombay for Aden, 3rd September with No. 63 Company, R. G. A. leaves Aden, 13th with 81st Pioneers for Madras and 61st Company R. G. A. for Calcutta; leaves Calcutta for Rangoon; empty leaves Rangoon for Madras, 7th October, and leaves Madras 12th for Bombay with Details for the transport "Dongola;" leaves Bombay 4th November for Calcutta, with 2nd Battalion, Leinster Regiment; leaves Calcutta for Bombay empty; leaves Bombay, 28th November, Karachi 1st December, and Calcutta 15th December, for Rangoon carrying 1st King's Dragoon Guards from Bombay to Karachi, No. 77 Company R. G. A. from Bombay to Rangoon and 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers from Calcutta to Rangoon leave Rangoon 22nd, for Madras and Bombay carrying details for transport "Plassy" and No. 79 Company, R. G. A. from Rangoon to Bombay; leaves Bombay, 30th January and Madras, 6th February, for Rangoon carrying details arriving in transport "Assaye," leaves Rangoon, 24th February for Madras and Bombay carrying details for the transport "Plassy," leaves Bombay for Madras 9th March, empty, leaves Madras 17th, for Hongkong and Taku with 76th Punjabis, leaves Taku, 10th April for Hongkong and Calcutta with 41st Dogras.

The "Dalhousie" leaves Rangoon, 24th December, for Calcutta with 30th Mountain Battery, leaves Colcutta, 2nd January, for Rangoon with 27th Mountain Battery, leaves Rangoon 10th January, for Port Blair with one company of British Infantry, leaves Port Blair for Rangoon, 13th January, with one company of British Infantry, leaves Rangoon for Port Blair, 18th, with three companies of Indian Infantry, leaves Port Blair, 21st for Rangoon with three companies of Indian Infantry.

RIOTING CASES IN BENGAL.

Accused's Petition for Bail Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

At the Calcutta High Court to-day Justices Mitter and Caspersz disposed of the Rule obtained on behalf thirty-two accused in the Kishore Hat salt case calling upon the District Magistrate of Rajshaye to show cause why they should not be released on bail pending their trial. Mr. Jackson appeared in support of the rule while no one showed cause against it. The facts of the case which are well-known are that a mob looted Kishore Hat and threw away all his foreign article. No less than 176 persons were arrested out of whom 32 petitioners applied for bail and obtained the present rule.

Mr. Jackson pointed out that the petitioners were not yet charged under any unbailable sections of the Penal Code and that as it appeared from the explanation submitted by the District Magistrate that at the utmost they would be charged with rioting which was a bailable offence the petitioners should be released on bail.

Their Lordships made the rule absolute.

In the Ekdala loot case in which a Simla rule had been issued on the same Magistrate on behalf to accuse who were awaiting trial under circumstances precisely similar to that in the above case their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Raeul for the petitioners made the rule absolute.

PROSECUTION FOR DEFAMATION.

Ashworth Taylor & Co., vs. "Sanjibani."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

Messrs. Ashworth Taylor and Company, Piece Goods Merchants and Agents for the Bengal Motor Car Company, obtained a summons from Mr. Kingsford, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, this morning against the Proprietor of *Sanjibani*, a vernacular publication here, on a charge of defamation in respect of matter published in it to the effect that the firm had become insolvent.

The summons is returnable in a fortnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Captain G. A. Hassells-Yates, R. G. A., will have effect from 2nd September to 31st October, inclusive.

The leave of absence out of India granted to Major T. W. Cuffe, A. D. C. Bombay Light Horse, is extended to 1st November.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to Captain (Honorary Major) E. R. Dangerfield, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for eighteen months from 14th September.

The R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" will leave Bombay for Aden on 3rd September, with the 62nd Company, R. G. A. on board.

BOMBAY: ARRIVALS—August 22—Daly, Lt., R.G.A., from leave, from England.

Cleeve, Major, R.F.A., from leave, from England.

Stuart, Lt.-Col., R. A. M. C., on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES—August 22.—Cleeve, Major, R.F.A., off leave, to Saugor.

White, Lt., 126th Inft., on duty, to Satara.

Molony, Lt., 2nd Batt., 10th Gurkha Rifles, on duty, to Satara.

Leeted, Lt., 2nd Batt., 10th Gurkha Rifles, on duty, to Satara.

Daly, Lt., R. G. A., from leave, to Multan.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Bombay and the Mutiny.

FORJETT'S STIRRING NARRATIVE.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

"In the arrangement proposed by yourself, although at that time you said you had no reason whatever to doubt the loyalty of the sepoys, your precautions seem to have been chiefly directed against the sepoys, not apparently giving equal consideration to the possibility of an outbreak amongst 150,000 Mahomedans at a festival when, notorously, they become much excited and violent. In ordinary times, even the presence of Europeans has always been considered necessary at this festival to check disturbances in the town. Last year more especially this precaution was necessary, and if an outbreak had occurred, and Europeans had not been posted at the points marked in your plan there would have been absolutely little or nothing to prevent excited men making their way unchecked to Malabar Hill and Mazagaon, where as you know, most of the European inhabitants with their families reside.

In regard to the sepoys, I have no doubt that Brigadier Shortt took such measures as in his judgment were necessary to suppress any attempt at an outbreak, and these, with your own good arguments, seem to have been sufficient to check any determination of this kind, if any such existed.—Yours sincerely,

H. BATES."

Matheran, 27th April.

This letter led to the following remarks from me, which also were sent to Colonel Bates for perusal.

Colonel Bates states that my precautions seem to have been chiefly directed against the sepoys, without apparently giving equal consideration to the possibility of an outbreak amongst 150,000 Mahomedans at a festival when, notoriously, they become much excited. In this Colonel Bates is quite in error. It is only necessary to mention that the spot is the centre of the native town, especially, as regards Mahomedan districts, and that, at that spot, and in its neighbourhood, were placed the chief body of the European mounted police, with communications kept up on all sides. So much for any possible contingency from the inhabitants; but every scoundrel in the town was closely watched and kept in a state of terror. When, on my rounds at night in disguise, I found anybody speaking of the successes of the rebels in anyting like a tone of exultation, I seized him on the spot. A whistle brought up three or four policemen who, too, followed in disguise, and the person or persons were at once bound and walked off to prison. It soon became known that the police were everywhere about, which had a very salutary effect. Such were the impressions as regards its ubiquity, etc., that during the whole of the last night and day of the Moburrum, the Mahomedans and the rest of the townspeople were so well behaved, that it was not found necessary to take even a single man into custody.

It stands to reason that, so long as the military remained quiet, the townspeople could not possibly be otherwise, and, up to the present time, nothing is known to the contrary.

Colonel Bates states that, in ordinary times (before I took charge), the presence of Europeans has always been considered necessary at the Moburrum festival to check disturbances in the town, and more especially last year. Yes; but on such occasions a body of two hundred Europeans were stationed in the Bhendy Bazar stables, where if required to act, being all Europeans, they could do so with effect; while at the points C. C. (on the accompanying plan of Bombay) they were not only far away from the densely populated parts of the Mahomedan portion of the town, but, in the event of a mutiny, their existence would have been imperilled by the hostility of the sepoys stationed with them. These points, as I had suggested, could have been effectively guarded by fifty European sailors at each point.

Colonel Bates thinks that if an outbreak had occurred among the townspeople, and Europeans had not been posted at the points C. C., there would have been absolutely little or nothing to prevent excited men from making their way, unchecked, to Malabar Hill and Mazagaon (and he may have added Breach Candy), where most of the European inhabitants, with their families, reside.

Anybody acquainted with Bombay would at once see that there are many ways by which the above localities could be reached by such men, without putting themselves at all in the way of the troops. If an outbreak commenced, and was not arrested at the instant and at the place it manifested itself, the insurgents would immediately begin to spread and gather their thousands as they marched on with the cry of "Deen" and reach the places they wished to attack, before the Europeans (if at all enabled to leave their stations intact) could overtake them, and when overtaken, while their scattered scores were keeping out of the way of musket-shots and revelling in violence, the military would be practically useless, as they could not be broken up into small detachments to follow the different parties of rebels.

The tendency of every one of my measures was to crush the evil in the bud; and I was anxious that the military arrangements should be of the same character; and they would have been so, had all the European infantry then in Bombay, with four or six guns, been stationed at the point A. (on the Esplanade).

"In the event of a mutiny, that body would have crushed it at once and the tranquillity of the town would have been effectively maintained by the police.

At it was, the risk incurred by defective military arrangements was, in my humble opinion, imminent.

Colonel Bates states he has no doubt that, as regards the sepoys, Brigadier Shortt took such measures as, in his judgment, were necessary to suppress any attempt at an outbreak. What those measures could have been it is difficult to conceive. Some half a dozen of the officers of each regiment were present in the lines on the occasion, who, in the event of an outbreak, would have been quickly put out of the way. Excepting this, no other arrangement seems to have been made.

The Mohorrum is a festival causing great excitement and religious enthusiasm among Mahomedans: so much so that the presence in the native town, as stated by General Bates, of strong detachments of troops, both European and native, were always, previous to my time, found necessary for the preservation of the peace; but having a police force equal in my estimation to any emergency on the part of the population, the idea of being dependent and with the assistance of the Chief Secretary to Government, now Sir Henry Anderson, I discontinued the practice, and it was attended with the happiest results.

As the Mohorrum was approaching, suspicion seemed to be directed towards the Mahomedans of the town, and the excitement was becoming very great. A similar excitement just previously had led to a panic and it was followed by the wildest hurrying off on board ships in the harbour. I deemed it necessary, therefore, to call a meeting of all leading members of the Mahomedan community. I was accompanied to it by Colonel, now Lieutenant-General Birdwood, and his son, Doctor George Birdwood. The gathering was unusually large, and my address to the assembled native gentlemen, delivered in the native language, and reported on the following morning in the Local English newspapers, was as follows:—"It affords me much gratification," I remarked, "to see assembled so large a body of respectable and influential Mahomedan gentlemen. The

beginning of the present century, and during a period of more than 150 years, all around was foreign territory, governed by despotic rajas, whose will was law, and whose enmity towards Christian nations was proverbial. History makes mention of various plans formed by native potentates whose shores overlooked Bombay, for the subjugation of the Feringees Government, but all their efforts proved unavailing and that, too, at a time when the British in India were weak, when their armament was insignificant, and when the Indian Phoolups and Hubsees even dared to attack British ships of trade and in some instances, successfully. None, therefore, but visionaries, men fitted to be made the inmates of the Colaba Asylum, would at the present time dare entertain any idea subversive of the quiet of Bombay; and were anybody to do so, be they mad Mahomedans or whosoever else, you may rest assured that measures have been taken to circumvent all and every such design,—it will recoil upon themselves, and the vengeance taken upon them will be signal. Within a very short time some hundreds of British bayonets, and a thousand or fifteen hundred sailors, will be brought into play; then, what rebel dare stand? Every guilty man will be strung up before his own door.

(To be concluded.)

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, the President occupying in the Chair.

THE PRINCESS STREET.

On the motion of Dr. Collie the following was referred to a committee, for consideration and report:—

Letter from the Commissioner, dated the 20th July last—"With reference to the Corporation Resolution of the 26th June, 1907, regarding the delay in taking over Princess Street from the Improvement Trust, I have the honour to state that as the road does not comply with Municipal requirements in several respects, it has not been possible to take it over for maintenance. The Executive Engineer reports that among the defects, the most important are that the road surface requires repairs in some places and raising in others and that a chamber much less than 1 in 40 has been provided in the portion of the road forming the circus at the Kalbadevi Junction. These matters have been brought to the notice of the Improvement Trust. There is also the question of the removal of the gas main from under the Indian Patent Stone footpath and to its being relaid in the road. The Municipality cannot, under the terms of the contract with the Gas Co., call upon them to do this work. The matter is however, being considered by the Trust, the Gas Company and the Municipality, and as soon as this is settled and the other objections stated in para. 1 have been removed, the road, will be taken over.

THE STABLE NUISANCE.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved the following proposition of which he had given previous notice:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report as early as practicable whether the several buffalo-stables on the Delisle Road belonging to Mr. Ahmed Moosa Davanwalla were granted a license for accommodating cattle numbering over 400, and if so, on what grounds. Whether he is aware that Mr. Harvey had refused to issue a license to Mr. Ahmed Moosa for more than 100 animals on the ground that, from a sanitary point of view the proposal was objectionable, as a large milch cattle stable, would prove a serious nuisance to persons residing in the neighbourhood. Whether he is aware that the matter had formed the subject of a High Court suit. He is requested to place on the table the whole correspondence relating to the matter."

In support of his motion Sir Bhalchandra said that on a former occasion Mr. Harvey, the late Municipal Commissioner, refused no grant a license in that particular instance. He then went on to describe the circumstances under which the matter was taken to the High Court. Sir Bhalchandra further remarked that the Commissioner having granted a license in spite of a protest by the Health Department as well, he must have some grounds for doing so and he desired that the Commissioner should let them know the grounds on which the license was granted.

After some discussion the motion which was seconded by Dr. Sukhia, was carried.

THE ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

The Corporation then considered:—Letter from the Commissioner, dated the 20th August 1907:—"I have the honour to forward a copy of the B.E.S.T. Co.'s Chief Engineer's letter of 11th July, and of the Executive Engineer's report of 16th August, and to request the orders of the Corporation in the matter. There is no objection to the proposal subject to the usual conditions regarding damage to Municipal property."

The following is a copy of the letter from the Chief Engineer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company:—

"In reply to your letter of the 10th instant I have the honour to inform you that the junction of Frere Road and Carnac Road is shown on the original Frere Road route plan and not on the plan submitted on the 13th March, 1907, showing the route from Money School to Carnac Bridge.

As it had previously been our intention to only relay the tracks on this junction, we had not communicated with you previously but we now find it will be necessary to increase the centres of the tracks from 9 ft. to 11 ft. 6 inches and we therefore now enclose a sketch showing the proposed arrangement of temporary track and we shall be glad if you will kindly give us your sanction at your earliest convenience. We much regret that the work should have been started before this plan had been approved by you."

The Municipal Executive Engineer in a memorandum to the Commissioner said:—"Ground other than the old tracks will be occupied by the new constructions. As the central distance from the two tracks will be increased from 9 feet to 11 feet 6 inches, so much of the road surface will be absorbed within the outer edge of the tracks. As, however, there is ample space at this junction, the public will not be inconvenienced in any way."

On the motion of Sir P. M. Mehta, the matter was referred to the Tramway Committee.

THE TRIANGULAR CRICKET MATCH.

Dr. Sukhia, at 4 o'clock, moved that "the Corporation do adjourn." In support of his motion he said there was a manly game going on that afternoon and it was the desire of many members to witness the game.

Sir Pherozeshah: Those who like may go.

The President (to Dr. Sukhia): I don't want your reasons for the adjournment—who seconds the motion?

Mr. Cowasji J. Readymoney: I have great pleasure in seconding it, Sir.

Mr. Baptista: Public duty first, Sir.

The motion on a division was lost by a large majority.

MOUNT ROAD BURIAL GROUND.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a petition from the Secretary, Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Jamat, who applied for an additional area of ground for the extension of their burial ground at Mount Road, Mazagon, in view of the increased and still increasing numbers of their sect.

The Commissioner reported on the subject as under:—"I have ascertained that the statement in para. 2 of the Secretary's letter that the community is increasing is true, and that there is real need for extending the cemetery. In the circumstances if the Corporation feel disposed to grant the request, an area of 5,000 square yards may be allotted to the community out of the 11,496 square yards reserved for the extension of the Sunni Mahomedan burial Ground. The Health Officer informs me that, considering the number of burials in the present Sunni Mahomedan Burial Ground and the paucity of tombstones, the present area will probably be sufficient for the community for the next 25 or 30 years."

The request of the petitioners was granted.

PROPOSED BUILDING BY-LAWS.

The Corporation considered a request from the Secretary of the Architects Surveyors and Civil Engineers' Association, Bombay, that the Corporation would defer passing the new building by-laws until the association had examined them.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah it was resolved that the association be informed that due notice of the intention of the Corporation to pass any new by-laws would be given to the public, and that any objection that the association might place before the Corporation would be considered.

In moving the above resolution Sir Pherozeshah remarked that on a former occasion the Corporation had heard several practising Civil Engineers of Bombay when they considered and passed the building by-laws, and he was sure that even before bringing the matter before the Corporation, if the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer consulted some leading Engineers of the city, it would be found advantageous.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

All is not Gold that Glitters may be said about many brilliant prospectuses that are frequently issued to financiers; they often herald the formation of companies which go up like the proverbial rocket and come down like a stick. Holloway's Pill's and Ointment, unlike such a shaky ventures, are the soundest investments in which people suffering from disease can entrust their money. They have the reputation of over half a century, and every day they return substantial dividends in the form of good health. No disease has yet disputed their influence when a fair trial has been given. They cure dysentry, diarrhœa, weakness, and liver and kidney diseases, whilst for skin diseases they have no equal. Sold by all shopkeepers, &c.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

The First Triangular Match.

PARSIS VS. HINDUS.

BOTH DISMISSED CHEAP.

As is only natural, tremendous interest is being taken in the first match there has ever been between representative teams of the Parsis and Hindus. The Bombay Gymkhana ground was in perfect condition with a well nursed pitch, though after the rain it was on the soft side and the bowlers found it bite. A very large crowd filled the tents on the Esplanade side and availed themselves of all the accommodation on the other two sides. Good progress has been made with the new Gymkana building, both floors of which were very fairly full. It was a steaming hot morning though the sun itself was not brignt, and if there is no more rain the pitch is likely to crumble.

With Major Carnegy and Mr. George umpiring, S. K. Divekar and D. K. Telang took the wickets promptly at 12 a.m. to the bowling of Bulsara who sent down a maiden to the former. Off Keke Mistry's fourth ball from the Gymkana end Telang opened the score with a single and notched another off Bulsara. Four byes were all that was scored in Mistry's next over and he followed this with two more maidens. Both bowlers were getting a good deal of work on from the leg, and scoring was very slow till Divekar hit Mistry to square leg. Chothia was after it and saved the boundary, but four were run. Only two singles, however, were scored in his next four overs. Runs came singly off Bulsara till Telang drove him straight past mid-off for three, and K. B. Mistry with his fast medium, round arm, left-handed deliveries, went on in his place. This was just as 20 went up after thirty-three minutes' play. He clean beat Divekar with his second ball, but was subsequently neatly snicked through the slips and then fine leg. A single off K. M. Mistry and a maiden from K. B. followed, but off the fifth ball of K. M. Mistry's over, Divekar was smartly taken, low down, by Chothia in the slips after forty-six minutes' play [23-1-7].

Telang had made a dozen when he was joined by M. D. Pai and he opened after a single by Telang, with a single off K. B. K. M. followed with a maiden, and in K. B's next over, with his fourth ball, he clean bowled Telang after just fifty five minutes' play. [25-2-13.]

P. K. Telang followed to play out a maiden and Pai drove K. M. to Raja at long off, Telang opening his score with a single in the slips. Off the last ball of the over Mulla tipped the bails off and threw the ball confidently into the air, but the verdict went in favour of Pai. Telang hit K. B. Mistry to mid-on, but Warden saved the boundary, and he ran 3 to be followed with a single each to third man. Thirty went up after exactly an hour's play. A mistake by Daruwalla at cover point let a drive by Telang to the scoring tent—the first boundary hit of the match—but two balls later he succumbed to an appeal by K. M. Mistry for l.b.w. at three minutes past one. [36-3-9.]

The Hindu skipper, C. V. Mehta, followed to face the two left, landers and immediately opened with a trio to fine leg. Pai was playing a very careful game but got K. B. very nearly for a single in the slips which Mehta augmented with a brace to square leg, and 40 went up after sixty-eight minutes. In the next over, however, Pai let out at K. M.'s fifth ball and drove it straight at a nice height to Raja who held it. [43-4-4.]

At 1-10, K. A. Date came in to let the last ball of a maiden alone, to open with a single to leg off K. B. He followed with a single from the other end where Mehta was twice beaten with rising balls. The fielding all round was good and this in no small measure accounted for the tedious slowness of the scoring. At 1-20, after eighty minutes play, the score was 46 runs, coming mainly in singles off K. B. Mistry between square and fine leg. Eventually it was K. M. who brought about the fall of the next wicket. He had been bowling on the off stump, breaking away, but with a beautiful length ball he clean beat Mehta and took the off-stump. [47-5-6.]

This was at 1-25 and Mehendale joined Date. He immediately began with a couple to third man and added two more between that and point, sending 50 up in one hour and a half all but two minutes. With a single past mid-off he kept the bowling and patted K. B. past mid-on with nobody in the long field. So slow were runs coming that they had to snatch every chance, Mehendale getting in safe after a dangerous one, K. B. Mehta's next over he got Date, who seemed to be beginning to let out, with a ball that was about an inch short of a 'Yorker.' This was at 1-35 (55-6-4.)

P. Baloo, the left-hander came in next to play out the last ball of another maiden. Two maidens followed, and then Mehendale carted K. M. to the square leg enclosure and kept his toe down when Mulla removed the bails from the next two deliveries. With a single to third man he sent 60 up after a hundred minutes' play. After missing two balls from K. B. that should have gone to the leg boundary and receiving one on the thigh, Mehendale drove him to long-off for three, and the next ball tipped one to fine leg off K. M. to the screen. The very next he drove mid-wicket to the leg boundary, and sent 70 up at ten to two. A single past point went off the last ball, and a leg bye gave Baloo the bowling to at last open with a single after being in eighteen minutes.

Warden now went on at the Gymkhana end in place of K. M. Mistry—another slow medium left hander, breaking from leg. The second ball came in a lot; Mehendale missed, and it bowled him over just as rain came on briskly. He was assisted off the field as rain stopped and they adjourned for tiffin at 2 p. m., with the score 75 for 6 wickets,

AFTER-TIFFIN PLAY.

After taking two hours to make 75, the Hindus resumed at three o'clock with Mehendale, 25, and Baloo, 1, the former facing Warden who had four balls of his over to go. The last ball of the over, however, saw him smartly stumped, without the score having been raised (75-7-25).

Seshachari followed and a couple of singles came off K. B. Mistry, but then he clean bowled Baloo, (77-8-2.)

Salegram was next in and he tonked Mistry for a brace and a single in the next over when Seshachari was missed by D. Mody at point. He did not, last however, as Daruwalla easily held a high one at extra cover. (81-9-2.)

The innings did not last long after this, as in the next over Mistry clean bowled Errasha, whose leg stump he knocked out of the ground with his second, leaving Salegram not out with 3. The innings consequently came to a close at 3-15 o'clock for 81.

The three left-hand bowlers trundled with great effect, Warden went on very late and shews quite a remarkable analysis, K. M. Mistry got no end of work on the ball breaking away to the off, presumably trying for catches. K. B. Mistry with his low deliveries was always hard to get away and was most scored off on the leg side. The wicket apparently did not suit Bulsara, who went off early, though he was not expensive.

THE PARSI INNINGS.

At 3-30 K. M. Mistry and Daruwalla came out to open the Hindu innings. The former facing Baloo put his first ball away to mid—on for two, but that was the only ball of the over he touched. Errasha went on at the Gymkhana end and Daruwalla had all he could do to play the first ball, and the rest he merely blocked. The wicket seems to be wearing well.

A couple of singles followed in Baloo's over but none again off Errasha who put down his second maiden, keeping a good length with plenty of pace, and Baloo the left-hander medium coming in from the off. A single to Mistry and Baloo made Daruwalla far from comfortable. Mistry faced Errasha for the first time but, a hot return saved, could not score though a loose one to leg went begging. Baloo was all over Daruwalla, but with a really fine drive to square leg Mistry at last scored off Errasha who had bowled three maidens in three overs. Off his fifth ball Mistry repeated the stroke, but squarer, and sent 10 up in fifteen minutes keeping the bowling with a single. Baloo's second ball Mistry drove hard over his head to the screen and the next past D. K. Telang, who muffed it, to the long boundary, and 20 went up in as many minutes, out of which Daruwalla had made one. Errasha bowled him another maiden doing nothing but poke, even letting off a slow full toss from Baloo. Errasha clean beat Mehta with a very fast ball but missing his off stump it went for four, and a single to leg followed for Daruwalla, to be easily held by Mehta at point, after a particularly slow display lasting twenty-seven minutes [28-1-1.] Mistry had made 23 of this.

Mody now came in and was all but bowled by his first and second ball, a brace by Mistry off Baloo sent 30 up at a run a minute, and the next he drove to long on just short of full pitch. Mody opened with a rather lucky two in the slips, and the next over was missed by Mehendale at third man, a difficult low chance. This was the sixth maiden out of fifteen overs and Errasha twice went just off Mistry's sticks before he notched two to fine leg. A snick to leg sent 40 up in just forty minutes. Errasha again came within an ace of bowling Mistry but Mody cut him square to the tents, when a drizzle began and umbrellas went up like mushrooms all round. Mistry next cut Baloo square just short of the chalk line. Rain continued softly and with a nice leg glance Mistry sent 50 up at the same uniform pace and Mody got a brace in the slips off Errasha's over. The first ball of Baloo's over, however, saw Errasha hold him very nicely about six inches off the ground from a smart drive [52-2-37.]

The outgoing batsman had played a most attractive innings, with 37 out of 52, in 53 minutes, hitting five boundaries.

Meherhomji came in to join Mody, 10, and played out the next five of the over, Errasha also sending down a maiden. The rain had stopped, but sawdust was in request, the ball slipping, a full toss to leg by Errasha went for four byes, and 60 went up in sixty-five minutes. Mody square cut Baloo finely for four, the drizzle coming on again. Date at the other end displaced Errasha with the total 65 at 4-38 o'clock. A medium pace over the wicket, Meherhomji at last opened his score off him with a single, but that was all. The first ball off the next over, Baloo sent down a fast one which shot and got Meherhomji's leg stump, [66-3-1.] Mody's score being 17.

Next in was Chothia, and off his first ball Errasha caught him splendidly, scooping the ball up when it was almost on the ground [66-4-0.]

Raja followed and Baloo's Hat Trick was spoilt by the ball bumping over but he put down a maiden. Mody next cut Date finely past point and sent 70 up in an hour and twenty minutes. The next ball went to the same place for four over point's head. Baloo bowled a maiden with Mody far from comfortable and Errasha again went on for Date, Raja carting him to long on for 3. The rain had again stopped now when Raja, letting out at Baloo, was nicely taken by Pai at cover. (78-5-3). Mody had made 26 at exactly 5 o'clock.

The wicket-keeper, Mulla, came in driving his first ball for two to long off, and the next for 6 over D. K. Telang's head, passing the Hindu total. Salegram, a left-hander on the fast side, took the leather from Errasha and bowled Mody a maiden. The sun now came out brightly for the first time to greet a fine hit by Mulla over Divekar's head on the long on boundary, and 90 went up at 5-10. The fifth ball of Salegram's over was a beauty coming in from leg and scattered Mody's wickets after a most useful innings in which he scored well on the off. [92-6-26]. His score included four fours. Dr. Pavri, the skipper, played the last ball of his second maiden, the ball coming right across from leg. He eventually opened with a nice drive to long off, but a snick in the slips off Salegram just fell short of Baloo for the next to be put away to leg for 3—the first run of this bowler, Powell now came out to umpire in place of Major Carnegy at 5-20, the shadows creeping up towards the pitch.

Baloo's over was a maiden, but Mulla driving Salegram hard to leg sent 100 up at 5-25 after an hour and fifty-five minutes' play. Pavri drove Baloo short of the off boundary for 3 and they came singly till Mulla got two to leg, which sent 110 up at 5-30. Errasha displaced Salegram at the Gymkhana end and a short one was driven by Pavri to the leg boundary, Salegram taking on from Baloo at the other end, round the wicket. An appeal for l. b. w, failed as well as Seshachari failing to get to a scoop in front of the wicket. The next ball, though, got him l. b. w. after a bright innings including two sixes and a four [117-7-23.] This was at 5-40 and Warden followed.

The left-hander played out the maiden, Mehendale went on for Errasha, a fast medium over the wicket, and bowled a maiden. Salegram was varying his pace well and, with a ball that broke from leg, clean beat Pavri, taking his off stump. [118-8-15.] He had played an useful innings at the right time but never seemed really at home.

At twelve minutes to six K. B. Mistry came and scooped his first ball, which fell short of the bowler. His third ball from Mehendale, however, clean bowled him. [119-9-1.]

Last man was Bulsara at eight minutes to six, and got three to leg, sending 120 up. He then snicked Salegram to leg for two. Warden broke his duck with a single to long off, Bulsara being beaten two balls later and then drove Mehendale for two to long on off his last ball. With a couple of minutes left before 6 and the light beginning to fail, Baloo went on in place of Salegram for Warden, to notch a single, but the next ball Seshachari took him nicely at the sticks. The innings came to a close for 128, forty-seven in front of the Hindus.

Baloo and Salegram were the most successful bowlers, the former bowling almost throughout, his shoulder seeming to give him no trouble. Salegram, also a left-hander, has a nice free delivery and varied his pace most effectively, whereas Errasha was unfortunate not to meet with more success. As things stand, the game is in a very fairly open condition, though on such a bowlers' wicket even such a small lead is important.

Play will be resumed at 12 to-day.

HINDUS.

First Innings.

Mr S K Divekar, c Chothia, b H M Mistry	7
Mr D K Telang, c K B Mistry	13
Mr M D Pai, c Raja, b K M Mistry	4
Mr P K Telang, l.b.w K M Mistry	9
Mr C V Mehta, b K M Mistry	6
Mr K A Date, b K B Mistry	4
Mr S Mehendale, st Mulla, b Warden	25
Mr P Baloo, b K B Mistry	2
Mr K Seshachari, c Daruwalla, b Warden	2
Mr S Saligram, not out	3
Mr A Errasha, b K B Mistry	0
Extras	6
Total	81

Fall of wickets:—1 for 23; 2 for 23; 3 for 36; 4 for 43; 5 for 47; 6 for 55; 7 for 75; 8 for 79; 9 for 81; 10 for 81;

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
Mr M Bulsara	8	2	0	9
Mr K M Mistry	21	10	4	30
Mr K B Mistry	16·2	4	4	25
Mr J Warden	3	2	2	2

PARSIS.

First Innings.

Mr K M Mistry, c Errasha, b Baloo	37
Mr D C Daruwalla, c Mehta, b Errasha	1
Mr D B Mody, b Saligram	26
Mr E P Meherhomji, b Baloo	1
Mr S M Chothia, c Errasha, b Baloo	0
Mr D Raja, c Pai, b Baloo	3
Mr H F Mulla, l-b-w Saligram	23
Dr M E Pavri, b Saligram	15
Mr J J Warden, not out	2
Mr K B Mistry, b Mehendale	1
Mr M D Bulsara, c Seshachari, b Baloo	7
Extras	12
Total	128

Fall of wickets:—1 for 28; 2 for 53; 3 for 66; 4 for 66; 5 for 78; 6 for 92; 7 for 117; 8 for 118; 9 for 119; 10 for 128.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
Mr P Baloo	21·2	7	5	59
Mr P Errasha	14	5	1	35
Mr K A Date	3	0	0	10
Mr S Saligram	8	3	3	15
Mr S Mehendale	3	1	1	7

FOOTBALL.

S. W. Borderers vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

YESTERDAY, on the Cooperage, there was a practice game between the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Team and the South Wales Borderers. The teams were very evenly matched the local team having slightly the better of exchanges. Their forwards worked much better than usual and heeled out well to the threes who did not make as much use of this as might have been expected from such a strong quarter. Eventually Baker got over for them with a try which was not converted.

Ward and Gunnery make a very strong pair of inside threes with Baker and Palmer on the wings with Blyth at back. Blair and Ash, last year's halves, are also strong so that altogether they make a very promising team.

The West Ridings are in Bombay as also the R. F. A., Kirkee. There is another game to-day between the former and the R. G. A., Colaba.

The Fancy Dress Game in connection with the Rovers' Tournament is to take place on the fifth of next month. There was a meeting last night of those interested and the date was fixed. It is to be in aid of the St. George Hospital and we are promised some expectionally amusing and entertaining incidents.

Enclosure arrangements are being completed, the stand being effectually shielded from the rain,

SPORTING NOTES.

It is said that troubles never come singly but this now seems quite applicable to pleasure. With the Harwood League not yet over and the second place undecided we have, this week, the beginning of the Bombay Rugby Football Tournament, the first of the triangular cricket matches and are discussing the prospects of the Rovers' Tournament as well as the Presidency eleven that will be doing duty for us, Anglo-Indians, next week. Nowadays, however, it would be bold in the extreme to make any such statements with shielding one's self with a W. P.!

Monday's Harwood League game does not need much comment and was of but little interest either as having much bearing on the Table or as an exhibition of footer. The R. G. A. beat the Customs in a hack canter.

Quo dictu we turn to the Tournament prospects and, to tell the truth, they are none too brilliant for Bombay. The Cup remained last year with us, thanks to the Royal Scots, but the splitting up of that regimental team suggests its leaving. The "B" team, which practically means last year's Cup team, goes to Simla and perchance we shall be recompensed by their returning with the Durand Cup instead of the one they may lose. In regimental football circles the Durand Tournament still has a very high position, both here and at Home, and the Scots no doubt wish to hallmark themselves by winning that to add to their records: may they succeed.

So admirable always are the arrangements of the Rovers' affair that there never need be much fear as to the satisfactory entries they look for. This year is to be no exception and it will be a matter of considerable interest to Bombay to see the Chesshires again compete. If what I hear is correct, they will have most of those who won the Cup when that regiment was stationed here and will have to be reckoned with. No less satisfactory is the news that Calcutta is to send a team and that from there also the Highland Light Infantry will come. Recently the former beat the latter, and may be they will fight that battle over again here. It would only be what the sporting C. F. C. deserve after such a long journey, were they to win, and thus have their revenge after the victory of the Scots in the Minto Fete Tournament. If it could possibly be arranged, and Mr. Hogan should give it his consideration, a meeting between the winners and the team the Scots are sending to Simla, would be a most popular fixture and benefit to a great extent one of the many deserving charitable institutions of Bombay.

Rugby Football was in a most precarious condition last year, and in fact has been for some time, but it looks this season as though the game is to have a fillip. After wondering whether the Bombay Gymkhana would be the one and only local team, we find ourselves in the pleasant position of being represented by no less than four fifteens. The very mention of the game seems to bring on rain and the practises that have been played on firm ground could be numbered on the fingers of one hand. As a consequence, the teams are backward and should avail themselves of every possible opportunity to turn out. Packing in the scrums is always a weak point of any under-trained team, and the only ones that seem like to shine in this respect are the Royal Scots who have put in such a late appearance. They made a good impression when they beat the Y. M. C. A. so badly and have put the cap on this by beating the Gymkhana on Monday. Their strength lies mainly in the forwards. The Gymkhana have a very fair team, but with their line of three-quarters they cannot make the game too open. Amongst the forwards they have some who work hard and have a good knowledge of the game, but are not heavy, and this also points to their most advisable plan being to keep the ball as much as possible in the loose. The R. G. A. make up to a great extent for want of knowledge of the rules with their keenness and staying powers, whereas the Y. M. C. A. will by no means disgrace themselves. The formation of the R. G. A. team took many of their men from them, but with Gunn and Mosley at half and Robottom, P. Fischer, Carroll and Booker three quarters, with Rose, an old Merchant Taylor, at back, their forwards have no reason to keep the ball to themselves.

With the departure of the Welsh Regiment for South Africa there should not be such a foregone conclusion as there has been during the last two or three years. The West Ridings from Kaniket we know to be very useful, as also the South Wales Borderers from Karachi. The R. F. A. from Kirkee are a more or less unknown quantity as also the Poona Wanderers who owe their organisation to Mr. P. R. Cadell who did so much for sport when in the Bombay Customs last year.

Will the Parsis beat the Hindus and how will the Presidency fare with the winners? These are the questions that are being asked at the present moment in cricketing circles, and I am not inclined to be so rash as to answer them. Of one thing we may be certain, and that is that it is no sort of a 'good thing' for any one of them.

As has almost invariably been the case in the past, it is more a matter of certain individuals coming off than anything, and how many times have one bowler and one batsman been responsible for the success of their sides. What part did Baloo take in the defeat of the Presidency by the Hindus and, if he is really on his day, what will be the fate of the Parsis? On the other hand, should Mistry get set and in form his individual effort may mean everything to the others and should Bulsara strike his form of a couple of seasons ago, Hindu wickets may be cheap. I am inclined to think a soft wicket will suit the Hindus, but whatever happens, whichever side wins, the verdict will not come as a surprise to me.

The victory decisive and deserved, of the Presidency when last they met the Parsis in Poona, has allowed them to hold their heads up in the interview, and why should they not again be top dogs?

What we know then of the best men available has not been augmented by any startling discoveries. The victory of Poona over Bombay was brought about by men who were almost certainties for the Presidency, and the cap was put on the chances of more than one 'possible' on whom the Selection Committee had an eye. The selection of Lieutenant Philbrick as skipper, in place of Captain Greig, seems to have come as a surprise to many who may not realise the position of a Captain and the temperament required. With all due regard to the 'Great Little Man' and the Superb cricket he plays when well set, his utility as a slow bowler when the sting has been flogged out of the others, as well as his fielding in the slips, the Committee have made no mistake. He will continue as useful as ever to his team but it is no secret that he suffers from nerves, and for this he is not quite an ideal Captain though his opinion as a County cricketer and a man who knows the game will be valuable and, no doubt, asked for. As for Lieutenant Philbrick, it would take more than a little to disturb his equanimity, and one only has to know how long he has figured in the best club teams of London as well as for Leicestershire to realise that he knows pretty well all there is to be known of the game. His position behind the sticks is a good one for a Captain, as who could better judge whether a bowler is tiring or whether he is likely to secure wickets if kept on?

They should not be weak in batting as, added to the two mentioned above, Lieutenant Airey last week showed himself in good form, as also Captain Rutler who is perhaps more calculated to stop a rot than anyone on the side. S. N. Powell was the batsman of the match and the Committee could not let him miss a place as well as the up-country players. As to the bowling, Captain Greig seems the only slow one to be relied on as far as the Poona vs. Bombay match goes, as Lieutenant King was not put on, Milne and Crump on their day will be dangerous against any side, the former getting on quite a deal of work from leg and the latter from the off. The ball with which Milne bowled Greig was one of the best I've seen. Coombs has gone right off, and unless trundlers are found from up-country, the side's weakness will lie in attack.

REX.

RICHARDSON FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Leicesters vs. East Lancs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 22.

The Leicesters met the Regimental team of East Lancs on the Ghorpuri ground this afternoon in the second round of the Richardson football tournament. In spite of the counter attraction at the racecourse there was a large gathering of spectators. The game however turned out to be a tame affair from the start. The Leicesters were the stronger combination and outclassed their antagonists. After fifteen minutes from the start the Leicesters sent in a well judged shot which found the net. In the second half the Lancs showed up somewhat but failed to equalize. Just before time was called the Leicesters added a second goal, thus ending as follows:

Leicesters	2 Goals
East Lancs.	Nil.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

POONA RACES.

Closed Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 22.

Notwithstanding the fact that the weather in Poona now is enjoyable, there was only a moderate crowd to witness the closed meeting this afternoon. The leading Indian and Arab horse owners being conspicuous by their absence.

To some, of course, specially the contingent from Bombay, there was counter-attraction the in Parsi—Hindu cricket match going on there, but others mostly pot hunters must have kept away as to-day is of the reserve of G. R's and as such often there is difficulty in spotting out winners. Entries for this meeting were very assuring but a goodly number were scratched yesterday including horses owned by Major-General Sir Pertab Singh of Idar. This sporting Maharaja had four nominees but they were all withdrawn, probably owing to his late sad bereavement and in which he has sympathies of all sportsmen. Consequently the card to-day had only two events in the seven it contained which could find starters to allow backers three places.

In actual racing Kathleen was picked out as good thing in all Pony Plate with Dandelion and Lucinda next in demand. When, however, the horses left the paddock there was a tremendous rush the Brunnette and the mare's prices dwindled. While Kathleen increased to threes against. Brunnette justified the run on her by winning the race in a very splendid finish from Lucinda by a neck and Kathleen finished only third. The first hurdle race of the season took place to-day and game The Moachim ridden by his owner captured the stakes easily though Goodwin did most of the running and the favourite Refuge Boy could get placed only fourth. Regal was a hot pet at even money in the Novice Plate but he had to give way to Maluan. Betty was a hot favourite for the Arab mile race and Multiform was next in enquiry. Court Martial won the race but Multiform annexed the stakes; thanks to the successful ruling on the latter's objection. In the Horse Welter Plate and Pony Plate the favourites (King's Mirror and Gladstone) waltzed home easy winners much to the gratification of punters. The last race was a bad upset and heavily backed Ptarmigan could finish only second to Poniard priced at sixes and sevens against. But it was another close neck to neck race and Poniard won only by head. But though fields were small they provided racing of very interesting nature from start to finish. In the betting ring exchanges were mostly onesided and bookmakers made good day; King's Mirror and Gladstone were the only public favourites that turned trumps, and in other races it was second favourite or a third rate one that had the stakes. This day, however, was not wanting in incidents. In the fourth race i.e. the Arab Welter Plate, Court Martial and Multiform ran a great race neck to neck up the straight, and the former was declared winner by a neck. Then Multiform's rider laid an objection against Courtmartial for bumping, in the straight, with result that after enquiry objection was upheld and Multiform was awarded the Plate. A Second incident, but of different nature, took place in next event. A pretty strong drizzle greeted the horses as they left the paddock in Horse Welter Plate and thus they reached the starting gate Projecture probably not liking the wetting grew restive and bolted away home from the course and Mr. Rommell fortunately jumped off from its back just when the animal was turning its head thus avoiding serious mishap. Details:—

ALL PONY POLO PLATE.

Mr Morrison's Brunnette 11st 7lbs...Captain Hughes 1
Mr Tomkinson's Lucinda 11st 7lbs.....Owner 2
Major Lennox Connyngham's Kathleen 11st 7lbs
Mr Deane 3
Mr St Clairgray's Surprise 11st 7lbs.....Mr Alderson 4
Also ran:—Blonde 11st 7lbs Dandelion 11st 7lbs, Polyball 11st 7lbs, Roany 11st 7lbs Marguerrite 11st 7lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Brunette, threes against Kathleen, fours Dandelion, fives Lucinder tens and twenties the others.

The Race:—From an indifferent start Dandelion led from Brunette and Lucinda. The Lucinda then took the lead from Brunette and Kathleen. In a splendid race Brunette however won by a neck; three quarters of a length between second and third. Time—40 1/5secs.

Winner trained by owner.

HURDLE PLATE.

Mr Willoughby's The Moachim 10st 7lbs.....Owner 1
Captain Percy Smith's Goodwin 10st.....Mr Deane 2
Mr Miles' Senator 11st 10lbs.....Owner 3
Roberts' Refuge Boy 11st 12lbs.....Captain Winter 4
Also ran.—Umutbee 12st 8lbs.

Betting.—3 to 2 against Refuge Bay, twos Senator, threes The Moachim, Sixes Goodwin and Umutbee.

The Race.—They got off well and shortly The Moachim took the lead from Goodwin and these two jumped the second fence together. At the mile Good win assumed the lead and soon two lengths ahead followed by The Moachim, Senator and Refuge Bay with Umutbee last. This order was continued all the three furlongs. The Moachim jumped the last fence a length ahead of Goodwin and won easily by three lengths. A bad third five; lengths between third and fourth. Time.—2 mins. 52 2/5 secs.

Winner trained by E S Deane.

NOVICE PLATE.

Mr Rommell's Maluan 9st 9lbs.....Mr Griffin 1
Mr Morrison's Kagal 9st 5lbs carried 9st 6lbs
Captain Hughes 2
Mr Badger's Wordie Major 10st 7lbs...Mr Tomkinson 3
Colonel Forbes' Retreat 10st 7lbs.....Mr Deane 4

Betting:—Evens Kagal, twos against Retreat, fours Maluan and Wordie Major.

The Race:—Retreat was quickest out of the gate and followed by Kagal raced to the half mile where Maluan displaced Kagal. Maluan took the lead at the three furlongs with Retreat and Kagal lying next; up the straight Kagal gave chase but Maluan kept his lead and won comfortably by one and half lengths two lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time:—1 min 13 4/5 secs.

Winner trained by W. E. Thomas.

ARAB WELTER PLATE.

Colonel Forbes' Multiform 10st 13lbs...Mr Tomkinson 1
Mr Morrison's Young Lomond 9st 12lbs Captain Hughes 2
Mr Cooke's Betty 10st 9lbs.....Mr Dean 3

Also ran.—Sheik 10st 3lbs, Court Martial 10st 2lbs (disqualified), Rocksalt 9st 9lbs, Pluto 9st.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Betty, 5 to 2 Multiform, fives Young Lomond, sixes Sheik and Court Martial, tens the others.

The Race.—Court Martial gave trouble at the post and when the start was effected Sheik led out followed by Young Lomond for a furlong; then the latter took the lead from Sheik followed by Betty and Court Martial. At the six furlongs Sheik was again in front followed by Court Martial and Pluto and at the five furlongs Betty came into third place and at the half mile Multiform came alongside of him. At the bend Sheik fell back and Court Martial took the lead with Multiform lying close and Young Lomond third. In a great race home Court Martial won by a neck; one length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—2mins 2secs.

An objection was laid against Court Martial by Multiform's rider for bumping in the straight. The Stewards after enquiry upheld this objection and awarded the race to Multiform and disqualified Court Martial.

Winner trained by Mumford.

HORSE WELTER PLATE.

Mr. Hannyngton's King's Mirror 9st 3lbs. Captain Hughes 1
Mr. Lyon's The Earl 10st 3lbs.....Mr. Deane 2
Captain McNeale's Whitehealher 10st 2lbs carried 10st 3lbs.....Mr. Tomkinson 3
Captain Munday

BY THE WAY.

THE OLD ROUTE TO INDIA.

PROBABLY no trade route in the world has experienced more revolutionary changes or been more utilised in the building up of the British Empire than that between the United Kingdom, and India. The Indian trade route as it is known to-day is a very modern development, for, to all intents and purposes, it dates from the formal opening of the Suez Canal in November, 1869. Previously every vessel bound to or from India had to go round South Africa. A dreary enough voyage it must have been, for the majority of vessels at the time of the accomplishment of that great engineering feat were sailers of no great size, and possessing passenger accommodation more calculated to please votaries of the simple life than people with a taste, however limited, for luxuries ashore. Passenger steamers, before the opening of the Canal, trading to India there certainly were; but, however wonderful they may have been regarded then, they were very primitive affairs compared with the floating towns which are now on the Indian route and are so replete with luxuries that the *blase* voyager may well be forgiven if he should at times forget he is afloat at all. Some of the old sailing clippers, though, were capable of attaining a speed which many a steam cargo carrier of the present day would be glad to equal. Ever since the Portuguese, centuries ago, rounded South Africa and reached India, and returned with more or less confirmation of the wonderful wealth of that mystic land, the voice of the East has never ceased to call, and has never called in vain. Then arose the palmy days of shipbuilding on the Thames. Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, whose records as a family of shipbuilders extend back for the best part of three centuries, whose establishment exists to-day, have turned out many a vessel which has helped to make history. Then London was almost the sole port of departure for India; Southampton, Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow were hardly heard of in that connection, so few comparatively were the sailings from those ports. Now Liverpool and Glasgow, the former especially, have the lion's share of the Indian trade. The adventurous little gun-carrying wooden sailing ships—for they had to be prepared to defend themselves if need arose, as was not infrequently the case—have given place to immense steel steamships, which make their arrivals and departures, irrespective of the weather, almost with the regularity of a time-table, and carry passengers eastward or westward in a degree of luxury which a few years ago was unattainable even at the best hotels ashore.

STEAMSHIPS AND DOCKS.

Apropos of the many statements made recently in regard to theincreasing size of steamships, it is interesting to note that, at a recent Engineering Conference in London, Lord Pirrie prophesied that ships would be built bigger than any at present existing. The main reason why shipbuilders are not building still greater vessels even than the new Cunarders "Lusitania" and "Mauretania" is that the few companies which could utilise such vessels might have nowhere to put them. The biggest liners now afloat cannot get through the Suez Canal, and they draw too much water even to get into certain Australian and Far Eastern ports as it is, so it would not be much use sending vessels of that size *via* the Cape route, to say nothing of the longer time required for the voyage. To such an extraordinary degree of efficiency has shipbuilding developed, that the builders will only call a halt in the matter of the size of the ships, by reason of the inadequacy of water to float them in at certain ports, and the insufficient width of docks entrances to let them through, even supposing the docks were deep enough. If any enterprising company can pay for a vessel of, say, sixty or seventy thousand tons, builders can be found who will construct it somewhere, even if they have to establish a new yard for the purpose, or, perchance, launch it in sections and bolt it together afterwards, after the fashion of the liners which cross the Atlantic whole, are divided to go through the Canadian canals, and are riveted up or service on the great American lakes. Lord Pirrie's recommendations, however, that when port authorities are unable to develop ports the State should assist on national and not local lines, and that the State should build any new docks in contemplation at important shipbuilding and engineering ports, are deserving of the gravest consideration. If port and dock extensions are necessary, and the local authority cannot find the money for the work, what other course is open but State aid?

MR. CLIFFORD JOHN CORY, M.P.

The representative of the coal interest in the House of Commons (writes Mr. Alfred Kinnear in the current number of the "Magazine of Commerce") is Mr. C. J. Cory, the hon. member for West Cornwall. Mr. Clifford Cory's father is the celebrated philanthropist and colliery owner, John Cory, of Glamorganshire, where the family and their works and interests are seated. The son was born just a little less than half a century ago, and was sent abroad to finish a commercial education. At the age of 19 Mr. Clifford Cory was taken into the paternal counting-house, where his coming promptly generated an era of dangerous activity for laggards. It having been discovered that one of the firm's foreign depots had betrayed administrative weakness, Mr. Clifford was sent out to put things in trim. He began by dismissing the local manager, and this summary proceeding having proved successful, the young Hector was recalled and sent up to trim coal at the firm's head-quarters in London. He was still in the first half of his twenties, and while yet in the flower of the thirties had won his "otium cum dignitate." Having command of abundance of money, Mr. Clifford Cory proceeded to indulge certain athletic and sporting tastes. He joined the Militia, of which he became captain. He came out as a candidate for Parliamentary honours, fighting South Monmouth and Tonbridge and obtaining election for West Cornwall in 1906 as a Liberal. He hunts, shoots, farms, drives four in hand, plays polo, is a "demon" golfer, and is pronounced by his friends a good fellow. But to these lighter pleasures Mr. Clifford Cory can take life seriously. He is a member of the South Wales Conciliation Board, a director of the Barry Railway, which is the conduit of Welsh coal export, a J. P. for his county, and a governor of the University College of South Wales. He has also been High Sheriff of Glamorganshire.

THE LATEST TUBE.

By the opening of the electric railway from Charing Cross to Golder's Green there is completed what has been called "the 1st link." Last, anyhow, for some time, and with this achievement there comes a pause and hush in London's undertakings, and a time for surveying anew the problems proposed by an ever-increasing travelling public. This travelling public is a business public, and where business is greatest the facilities must be greatest. The crude and cramped methods of travelling could never have been altered had not the life of commerce grown and expanded beyond those early limits of expression. The difficulty in London has largely been the difference between the growth of the business life and the form in which it has been encased. The growth of London's activities has been immensely greater than the growth of London itself. We have tried to use the old roads, the old stations, and the old 'buses; the make-shift seemed to answer for a while, but the growing pains—as real here as elsewhere—made clear that a new London was required for its new life. In many a country town may now be seen the temporary adapting of the old narrow winding High-streets to the electric trams and motor-buses. Complaints are made that motors tear up the roads. True, but it is not the fault of the motor, but the fault of the roads! The growth of commerce must mean a continual change in conditions. We have motor-buses and tubes to-day, not because we are any more mechanical or ingenious than hitherto, but because the wider conditions have demanded them. London itself has done well in this growth of its inner life. The tubes might well have been organised on a more connected basis from the commencement, but still, with very little dodging, one can manage to reach any point in London from any other in reasonable time. The new route is already doing well, and taking up the burden of living London. The ventilation of the Hampstead tube is splendid, and the only criticism one can make is the winding subways that have often to be walked before the train is reached.—

THE LATEST WYOMING FOSSIL.

The latest discovery in the Eocene flood-plain in Wyoming—a lizard 314ft. long—eclipses in magnitude anything hitherto discovered by the various expeditions that have for years been excavating this exceptionally rich deposit. Four monster dinosaurs like the Diplodocus Carnegii from the same region (a cast of which is at South Kensington) would barely equal the incredible length of this lizard of a bygone age, and it is not a little remarkable that the same Wyoming deposit from which have been excavated the bones of these giants of the animal kingdom has also provided miniature specimens of the horse of a size comparable with our domestic cat, but in other respects differing very little from the horse of the present day. All these finds are the result of the chance discovery by Director W. T. Hornaday, of the New York Zoological Park, of a horn of the Triceratops on the site of the present deposit. An expedition under Professor Brown went west to find the rest of the animal, and, instead, came across an apparently inexhaustible store of bones of extinct fauna.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and crown head of "Albi R," are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WHERE ENGLAND LEADS.

It is rather an intersting circumstance that while on the Continent the Englishwoman has been a by-word for bad dressing, the Englishman and the English child have been considered perfect in the matter of clothes. Of course, Englishwomen are gradually ridding themselves of the reproach; but nevertheless writes a lady correspondent, it has existed ever since English dressing fell on evil days, early in the nineteenth century. In most of the capitals of Europe the Englishman is held up as a model—the cut of his coat, the make of his ties, his collars—all are watched and copied closely. The Englishman has, therefore, a great reputation to sustain. Fabric has much to do with the success of masculine and juvenile clothes, and as a nation we are great in those serges, tweeds, and West of England cloths that lend themselves to good clothes simply and even severely made. I was looking the other day over the frocks in the juvenile department at one of our very big shops, and could not help noticing how much more simple smartness is studied in the juvenile department than in the grown-up. Little suits of alpaca, sleeveless, and cut low to be worn over dainty little blouses, frocks of serge on the same plan, and of shantung; and in all that neat prettiness ideal for a little girl's frock and for the schoolroom. I think the fashion for braid at the moment gives a good opportunity to these frocks. A bigger girl has black military braids of what is called the fancy kind (which means a pattern in the weaving), and this braid runs around the bodice, which is cut out to admit a little chemisette of guipure lace, which, of course, may be removable for washing. This would be a nice frock for a girl to take back to school with her after the summer recess. Another frock, for a younger girl, would be nice in cashmere or cashmere tweed, or serge, or cloth, simply designed in pinafore fashion to be worn over a little slip of washing silk and lace, or of linen, or anything else suitable of which children's blouses are made. Mothers are now more particular to dress their little girls in stockings to match their frocks. Some time ago it was quite difficult to get stockings in different colours. With a quite short skirt it is nice to see stocking matched; though for the bigger girl with longer skirts the ordinary black stockings are better.

NEW THEATRE DRESSES.

The modern dresses worn in Mr. Edward Compton's new play, "The Eighteenth Century," are distinguished and simple. Miss Muriel Ashworth wears a pale blue satin gown the skirt closely drawn in the hips and falling full. The little crossover bodice has the decolletage outlined with bright silver sequin embroidery caught with a back rose over a small berthe of white lace, which also forms short sleeves. Her second dress is a morning frock of Farma violet Shantung, made with a full skirt tucked, and a little blouse bodice also tucked, with collar and cuffs of embroidered fine lawn and a knotted sailor tie embroidered with violet in a slightly deeper shade. Miss Grace Lane appears in white gauze, with a wide satin stripe. The skirt is closely kilted, and springs out just under the knees, each pleat showing a strap of lace studded with small nacre sequins. Similar lace outlines the decolletage of the fichu bodice, and the small net sleeve puffs are trimmed with fringe touched with nacre sequins. Miss Lane's second frock is a morning dress of finest rose-pink linen. Panels decorated with hand embroidery in a conventional design, executed at the Royal School of Art Needlework, alternate with panels of close tucks. The pointed bolero is also embroidered, and has inlet fronts of thread lace. The blouse of white canvas has large pale-rose spots, embroidered on it in silk, and small bands of lace finish the sleeves.

ORANGE CHIFFON.

Miss Suzanne Sheldon's evening gown is of deep orange chiffon, very closely tucked, and springing out just above the hem, to show with every movement an underdress of flame silk. A deep band of gold-embroidered net forms the hem. The band of this material is repeated from a point at the front of the waist right over the shoulders, outlining a V-back and front, and also forms the waistband. The V is filled in with palest rose-pink chiffon closely rucked. Similar V-shaped points of rucked chiffon are on the shoulders in small sleeves of folded orange chiffon finished with gold bands. Miss Sheldon's morning dress is a blouse-frock of deep cream Shantung. The pleated bodice has the wide front outlined with kilted cambric, and a scarlet silk sailor-knotted tie, with large black French knots, gives a distinctive touch to the whole.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

Sesamum in Bombay.

Information incomplete; sowings unfinished. Reported area for British districts in Presidency and Sind 208,000 acres and for Native States 151,000 total and 359,000 acres; 15 per cent. over decennial average of corresponding forecasts, but 38 per cent. under last year's area. Crop fairly good at present.

Gujarat.—Area 18,000 acres in British districts and 130,000 acres in Native States; 46 per cent. below last year's area, but 2 1/4 times the average. Early rains deficient and only a small area sown normally in second fortnight of June. General sowing resumed a month late after rain at close of July and still continues. For this break desired in places. Early crop that survived break in June-July fairly good; late crop just germinating.

Deccan.—British districts have 127,000 acres and Native States 1,600 acres; 28 per cent. over average, but 35 per cent. under last year's area. Decrease general and due to deficiency of early rains. Sowing commenced seasonably in second week of June, but prolonged break after third week retarded them. They recommenced four to five weeks later and still continue in places. Early crop not already damaged is doing well.

Karnatak.—16,000 acres in British districts and 12,000 acres in Native States; 12 per cent. below average. Information incomplete. Sowing begun a fortnight to month late early in July. Crop fair.

Konkan.—Area in British districts 16,000 acres, Native States 2,000 acres; 9 per cent. below average. Sowings normally in first fortnight of June. Prolonged break retarded them in south for one to two weeks. Crop generally good, but break desired in places.

Sind.—British districts report 31,000 acres and Khairpur State 3,800 acres; 40 per cent. under last year's area and 62 per cent. below average. Sowings continue in Upper Sind Frontier. Elsewhere decrease in area due to insufficient water-supply. Sowings and commenced normally in latter half of June, but in places delayed a month owing to bad inundation. Crop fair to good at present.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1905-06 the area under Sesamum in the British Territory of the Presidency included in this forecast has represented some 10 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 5th August.)

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

1 The Range at Colaba will be available for practice to-morrow, Saturday, the 24th instant, from 4 p.m.

2 There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 27th instant, from 6 p.m.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

291 STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 3 Co:—

No 1110 Gr J. L. N. MacDougall.

289 PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at 4-45 Town Hall on Tuesday the 10th September at 9-30 p.m. to be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members attending must be in uniform (e.g.) Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations.—Each Member of the Corps and Club is entitled to two free tickets in addition to his own extra tickets to be paid for at the rate of Re 1 each to be remitted with applications with name of Guest for tickets to the Head-Quarters office.

No application for Tickets will be considered after the 31st instant.

* * * *

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, Aug. 23

176—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 24th instant:—

To-day, Friday, the 23rd—"K" Coy John Connon School Parade at 3-30 p.m on company parade ground

Saturday the 24th—"H" Coy Parade at 7-30 a.m. on company parade ground.

Subject for all companies during the week, Pages 115 to 125 Training Manuals appendix 1905.

177 Rifle Matches—The conditions of the Viceroy's competition for 1907-08 have been received, and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

The following extracts are published for information:—

The competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks. Entrance fee Rs 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 15th September 1907. No post entries allowed. The First Stage i. e. 2 @ 200 and 600 yards aggregate to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1907. The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs. 4,415.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE MANAGER'S FANCY.

In the summer the manager's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of farce. One might have imagined that in the hot weather it would have turned to thoughts of something involving less exertion, both for the actor and the spectator. It is customary for the author of farce to require that his player, especially his principal player, shall plunge himself into a paroxysm of perplexity a dozen times in each of his three acts, and finish up every separate fit by dashing himself upon the sofa or under the table, or into the wrong room—generally the boudoir of a lady with a terrifically jealous husband, and not unfrequently the sacred apartment of a lady without any sort of husband at all: a "serio-comic and dancer" of the "halls," or a "fair equestrienne" of the local Hippodrome, or—more fatal still—a black-eyed little comedienne of the Nouveauté's or the Palais Royal. This rushing hither and thither is terribly warm work for the player even in cold weather; what it must be like in July and August no one but the victim could describe. As to the playgoer, he only knows that it makes him perspire even to follow the player of farce about the stage with his eyes. Still, there must be some good reason why farce is usually revived at this time of the year, or the manager would not revive it.

THE RIGHT MR. WRIGHT.

There was produced at the Strand once a farce called, "The Wrong Mr. Wright." (If it was not the Strand, it ought to have been, because that was the theatre for it.) At the New Royalty, in the farce of "The Pocket Miss Hercules," it is a case of the right Mr. Wright. The Hon. Ferdinand Falarope, in the person of Mr. Fred Wright, jun., is one of the droliest characters of farce that ever a summer audience, already moist and crimson with heat of an auditorium, laughed itself hotter over. A mistake in a newspaper paragraph leads Ferdinand and his "people" to believe that daisy Frye, a young woman who has come in for £29,000 a year, and who in consequence is looked upon as the one and only female in the world calculated to make Ferdi a model wife, has been "showing" on the variety stage as "Samsonia," or "The Pocket Miss Hercules,"—a lifter of weights and a breaker of chains, and an exhibitor of phenomenally developed muscle. Daisy happens to have the temper and the method of proving her possession of it) of a Katherine, so that when by urgent invitation of Ferdinand's aristocratic but impecunious relations, the Dyderdowns, she visits Dyderdown Court, and lashes herself into fury at the slightest provocation, everyone becomes seriously alarmed—particularly the weakly, white-faced Ferdinand, who, in spite of all is still expected to do his duty to his deeply mortgaged family and marry a young woman who looks like settling prospective matrimonial disputes, with a "strong hand" of an unusually severe kind.

HOPELESS EFFORTS.

The fragile Ferdinand's attempts to "be brave," his hopeless efforts to become rapidly strong through a course of Sandow, his anxiety for the safety of breakable valuables belonging to Dyderdown Court, his fear of winning the terrifying Daisy coupled with the fear of losing her £30,000 a year—all these things are expressed by Mr. Fred Wright, jun., in the quaintest and most comical fashion, and the boisterous laughter his performance aroused on the opening night of Mr. Hubert Druce's season at the New Royalty seemed to give promise of a run with at least a couple of "souvenir" occasions in it. The part of the pocket Miss Hercules is played in the proper farcical spirit by Miss Esme Hubbard; and Mr. Hubert Druce, in addition to appearing on the programme as the producer and the proprietor, so to speak, of the "season," makes a very distinct artistic hit in the "character part" of Meakin, the Dyderdown butler. On the whole, "The Pocket Miss Hercules" is quite strong enough to appeal to the pocket of the playgoer—even though it be the pocket of the summer flannel suit

GEORGE GIDDENS.

The fancy of Sir Charles Wyndham also has lightly turned to thoughts of farce. Or rather it has returned to thoughts of that form of entertainment, for "A Night Out," which has just been reproduced for him at the Criterion by his old friend and comrade, Mr. George Giddens, belongs very much to the class of piece with which a passing generation of playgoers will, to the last, associate his name. Under Mr. Giddens, who appears in the original part of Joseph Pinglet, and who is required by the familiar circumstances of farce to do a deal of rushing about and tearing of hair, we need not waste our pity. The actor is so accustomed to this sort of thing that, by now, he has probably found out a way of doing it without, in reality, turning the hair he tears, even in August. He was born to a life of bustle. The common incidents of farce entered into his life when he was quite a little boy. His father, a farmer in a small Middlesex village, being dead, and his mother an under matron at St. George's Hospital, George Giddens at seven or thereabout, was left to the tender mercies of a shrewish female who brought him up by hand in a manner which made him feel that all the tenderness was on his side and none of the mercy on hers. She was the type of women he was to meet eventually in farce—rude, loud-voiced, tyrannical, unreasonable. She was for ever finding him out in mischief which was not his own, and punishing him accordingly, and he was for ever dodging her behind tables, bedsteads, mangles, water-butts—anything large enough to delay for a while the pain of one of the disadvantages of being "brought up by hand.

A FALSE START.

Bred thus in an atmosphere of excitement and misunderstanding, the soul of George Giddens went out so naturally to the requirements of farce that, when he ran away to London with a little companion who was having a life as full of "business" as his own, he told the policeman who awakened them from their sleep of midnight in the porch of a Piccadilly church that his name was "Tommy Smith" and his friend's "Johnny Jones." The usual farcical complications set in. The authorities of St. George's Workhouse, Hanover Square, where they were deposited by the police, sent for every Smith and every Jones in London who had mislaid their offspring, and the two runaways came dangerously near to being claimed by vagabonds on the look-out for stray children for "begging families"—those once-common gangs composed of an alleged father out of work, an alleged mother, and their alleged sons and daughters, who sang down the middle of the road about the vices of Capital and the virtues of Labour, and who all wore good clothes and stout boots to show that they were not used to this sort of thing, and had only just left a broken-up home to do it.

THE ESCAPE FROM THE WORKHOUSE.

Although he was treated very kindly here, the St. George's workhouse was not what young Giddens had walked all the way to London for, so he racked his farcical brain for a means of farcical escape, and finally hit upon an idea of confessing to the authorities that he had some good friends at Hounslow who would be sure to take him and "Johnny Jones" in for a time. So the boys went to Hounslow with an attendant, artfully escaped from him, and, by a miracle—a perfectly farcical miracle—fell, before night, into the hands of a kind old gentleman, a distant and almost unconnected connection of the Giddens' family who took them to his house, and finally adopted "Tommy Smith" and sent "Johnny Jones" home to his sorrowing parents. George Giddens was intended by his Hounslow deliverer for the law, but as a solicitor's clerk he made so many farcical blunders and caused so much farcical confusion among his employers, clients, that he got a berth in Farcical Comedy while the mood was on him, and has remained in it ever since His Pinglet at the Criterion is one of his best and busiest parts. It holds him, to his natural element of perplexity, and he is comfortable in it. He is a fish in water—a peculiar fish, though, that seems to like floundering about in hot water.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 22nd June last amounted to Rs. 6,440 being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 729. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th June last were Rs. 1,44,908, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 10,959.

NAVAL HOSPITAL STEWARD CURED

Of Psoriasis Contracted While in Service in West Indies—Left Scaly Surfaces on Lower Limbs—Eczematous Eruption Followed—Nothing Gave Permanent Relief.

SUFFERED 23 YEARS CURED BY CUTICURA

"I suffered for years from psoriasis affecting the outer sides of the calves of both limbs, contracted in the West Indies in '82 or '83 while serving on H. M. S. 'Northampton,' as sick berth steward. In that capacity I had the use of nearly all the preparations the Pharmacopœia prescribes, but through each stage of the disease I did not consult any medical officer, but treated myself with preparations of mercury and sarsaparilla for about nine months, but the eruption continued for years, and eventually left a scaly surface surrounding both limbs. In 1905 I tried ——'s Remedies which seemed to remove the eruption, but at the beginning of the present year an eczematous eruption appeared, then seeing a Cuticura advertisement, I decided to give a trial to the Cuticura Remedies, of which I needed but five supplies. After the first week I found great relief and I have been quite free from any irritation since, although I continued the treatment for ten weeks in all. There is only a faint discoloration left, and I consider that Cuticura Remedies have done more towards curing the troublesome disease of which I suffered so long than all the other remedies put together and I recommend them to all my friends. I conclude with wishing Cuticura great success. Henry Campbell, Naval Pensioner, 9, Grove Road, Luton, Chatham, Kent, Oct. 17, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

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Natural Beauty is the perfection of Beauty. The exquisite Icilma Specialities restore the skin to its natural purity and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

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Icilma Fluor Cream is a snowy deliciously perfumed cream; it cleanses, cools and softens the skin; it prevents roughness, redness and sunburn; it cannot grow hair. For preserving the dainty tints of the complexion and preventing the objectionable "shine" when warm it is unequalled. To men it is a soothing delight after shaving. The delightful sense of freshness which its unique natural elements impart and its soothing healing action render it a necessity to all who wish to preserve a natural complexion in hot or variable climates. Invaluable against Prickly Heat and Insect Bites.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

For Complexion Troubles due to Heat.

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Rowland's Kalydor is most soothing, healing, and refreshing. It readily removes all blemishes caused by heat—it makes your complexion white, clear, velvety and healthy. This preparation cannot possibly harm the most delicate skin. Get a bottle to-day from your chemist, 2/3 and 4/6. ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

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Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

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BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
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MEAT DISHES, CURRIES, POULTRY, SALADS, CHEESE and FISH.

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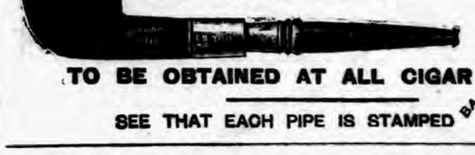

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SEE THAT EACH PIPE IS STAMPED BARLING'S MAKE.

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A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

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Their experience tells them too, how well Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder aids the tooth-brush to do its work easily, thoroughly and pleasantly, polishing the enamel, and, at the same time antiseptically cleansing wherever it goes. That is why more and more people use it every year.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores, in the well-known tins, also the new glass jar with sprinkler stopper.

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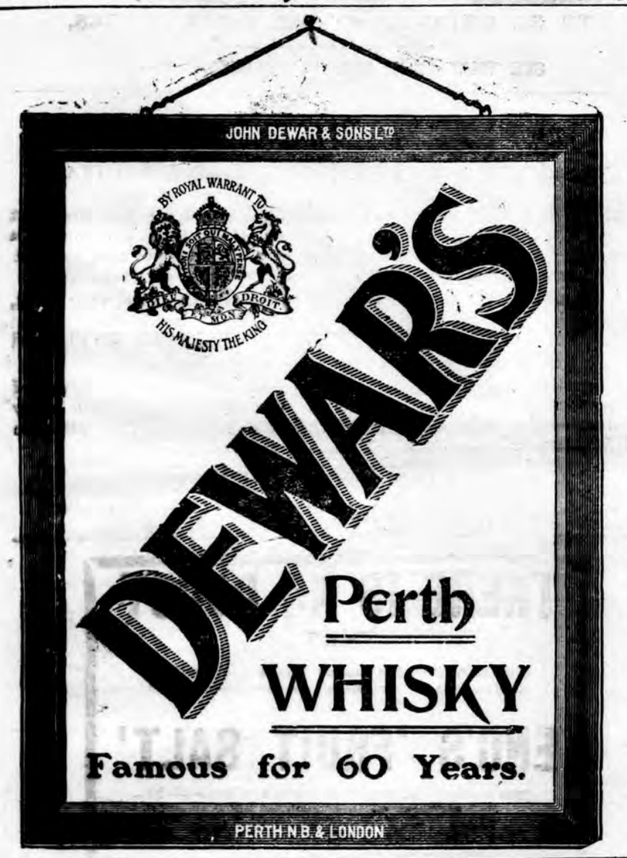

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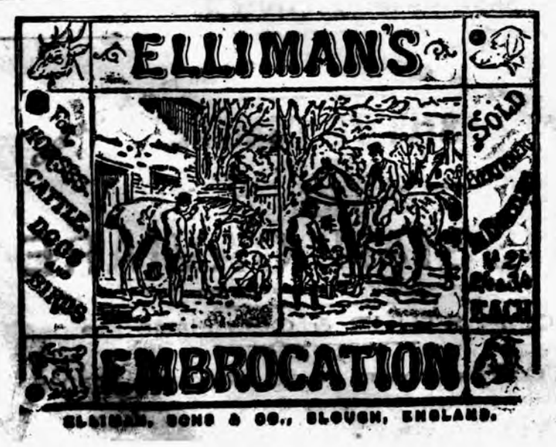

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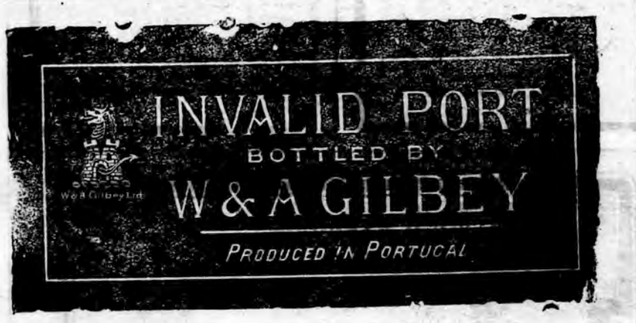

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